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Wilmington Journal.

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NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE FOREWARNED against trading for a note made by me to Messrs. Toler & Mulford, for eight hundred dollars due August 1st, 1870, as I have paid it in full and have their receipt to that effect.
May 20th, 1870. W. J. TOLAR.
may 27 16—3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.
BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least employment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
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may 20 37-1ych

STATE NEWS.

Methodist revival in Rutherfordton.

Thermometer 94 to 98, in Goldsboro', on Thursday.

HON. W. T. DORTCH, of Wayne, is to stump it for the Conservatives.

Pitt county planted more cotton this year than any previous one.

Samuel Black (col.) was drowned near Charlotte last Tuesday.

F. A. STAGG, Esq., Secretary of the N. C. Railroad, continues in a low state of health.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newbern intend to open a Fair and Festival on the 4th of July.

Col. L. W. Humphrey, who is going to the 42d Congress from the Second District, opens the campaign on the 11th.

DIED—In Wake county, on the 24th inst., Mr. Jesse Faison, aged 109 years. Also, on the 12th inst., Mr. Gibson Pearce, aged 98 years.

The Penitentiary Commissioners were in session in Raleigh on Wednesday and Thursday. There are now 168 convicts in the prison.

BURKE COUNTY.—The Conservatives of Burke county have nominated Capt J. C. Mills for Representative and C. A. Heeping for Sheriff.

YADKIN COUNTY.—John G. Marler has been nominated by the Conservatives of Yadkin for the House. L. D. Kelly received the nomination for Sheriff.

Dr. Eli Crowell, of Lincoln, is the Conservative candidate for the Senate from the 37th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln.

THE Conservatives of Mecklenburg will hold a Convention at Charlotte, on Saturday, July 9th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate, in lieu of Hon. Z. B. Vance, declined.

Daniel Buxton, a respectable colored man of Fayetteville, while declining the Conservative nomination for Coroner, says: "I am sure that the Conservative party will do justice to men of my color, and shall advise all my friends to unite with them in an effort to place honest and good men in office, as the only way to build up our country."

CAPT. JAMES M. BARNES.—We are sorry to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place in Stokes county on Thursday, the 16th day of June, from the effects of a severe wound, received at the battle of Kernstown, on the 24th day of July, 1864, while in command of company H, 23d Virginia battallion of Infantry.
Winston *Sentinel.*

LEAGUE KU-KLUXING.—A negro man named Anthony Minga, having been detected in a theft through the instrumentality of another negro, named John Crudup, near the "Red Wall," Franklin county, about the first of this month, waylaid Cudup and killed him by beating out his brains with a stone. Anthony was arrested and on a preliminary examination was committed to jail to stand trial for murder. We have seen no extraordinary blazoning of this affair in the *Standard;* perhaps this is owing to the fact that it was a leaguer Ku-Kluxing a leaguer.
Raleigh *Sentinel.*

INCENDIARISM IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—We learn from the Lumberton *Robesonian* that the valuable property of Messrs. Brookshire & Williams, located at Pekin, Montgomery county, was fired by an incendiary and destroyed on the night of the 26th ult.

The loss is very heavy, including a cotton gin and other machinery, besides the mills, together with a tannery and a large lot of leather and lumber. The loss is estimated at $10,000—insurance $5,000. This loss falls very heavily on the popular and enterprising proprietors, and will be severely felt throughout that whole section.

HORRID.—On Tuesday night last, near Wakefield, in this county, the house of one of the most respectable widow ladies of the county was entered, plundered and set on fire by William Stinson, a leagne negro from Guilford county. The lady is sixty-five years of age and lived alone with her daughter and a little negro boy ten years old.

The daughter jumped from the window after she was fastened up in the house and ran barefoot, a mile and a half, to the house of Mr. Sherwood Brantly.

The little negro boy was made to set fire to the house and to bring in lightwood for the purpose. After setting fire to the house and taking what he wanted, the brute of the League put a rope around the neck of the old lady and dragged her from the house, near to the woods, where he committed a horrid outrage upon her person.

The negro was followed to this city by some friends of the outraged lady, and was arrested to-day and lodged in jail to await witnesses for an examination, which is set for Monday next.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.—W. J. Bivins, Esq., is a resident of the town of Lillington, New Hanover county, North Carolina. W. J. Bivins, Esq., is a magistratrate in New Hanover county, North Carolina. W. J. Bivins, Esq., is one of the Trustees of Caswell township, New Hanover county, North Carolina. W. J. Bivins, Esq., is the Radical candidate for Register of Deeds, New Hanover county, North Carolina, and furthermore, it is asserted that W. J. Bivins, Esq., is in a bad way.

From a gentleman who was in Lillington yesterday morning we learn that grave charges have been preferred against W. J. Bivins, Esq., Justice of the Peace in New Hanover county, Trustee of Caswell township, New Hanover county and candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for New Hanover county. Another eminent gentleman, also a Justice of the Peace in New Hanover county, Maj. J. L. Rhodes, Esq., has caused a warrant to be issued against W. J. Bivins, Esq., charging him, in effect, with malfeasance in office, or misapplication of the public money. It is said that there are nine counts in the indictment and that an investigation has been fixed for to-day, at Lillington, before Justice Fletcher Bell. We will therefore probably be able to lay a full account of the proceedings before our readers in Tuesday's issue.

Indian Warfare.

"For a life, another life. For a blow, another blow."—*Standard.*

Then the object of the new military movement is to initiate the well known Indian doctrine, namely, if an Indian is killed, some white man, no matter who, must be killed to appease his spirit.

Is this what the Governor means?

Who will he kill for Colgrove? Who will be murdered for Stephens? Who hung for Outlaw? The civil authorities either could not or would not detect and arrest those who committed these murders, and as we are to have "a life for a life," we suppose somebody is to be picked up, perhaps on bare suspicion, perhaps even without suspicion, and hung, or shot.

Is this the State of things the Governor is laboring to bring about?

Who is to die for Foscue? Who for the McLeod's? "For a life, another life," and for fear our own citizens might be a little squeamish in carrying out the rule, Kirk is imported to execute it. Ah! he is the man for the Governor!
Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Printers' Devils.

Miss Piney W. Forsythe, who is a practical printer herself, has the following happy and appropriate notice of so-called printors' devils:

A great many persons are in the habit of looking upon, and speaking of, printers devils in a manner that reflects no credit upon themselves. Those same printers, in nine cases out of ten, are three times as well posted on the issues of the day as the persons who speak of them. There is no class of boys for whom we have a more profound respect than well-behaved printers' devils. They know something, and are practical, which is more than you can say of all classes of boys. In that respect we place the boys who work in a printing office head and shoulders above most other boys. Young woman, before you again elevate, get some one who knows something of history to tell you the men of some character that were once printers' devils.

Religiously, Philosophically and Scientifically Married.

At Ravenna, Ohio, the other day, a man and woman, before the mayor, performed this singular marriage ceremony:

"Before you, as witnesses, I agree to take Catherine Stoool, who I hold by the right hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and to her I accord equal rights, socially, religiously and politically with myself.

W. PIERCE."

"Before you, as witnesses, I agree to take Walter Pierce, who I now hold by the hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and I agree to not usurp over or transcend him in any particular.

"CATHERINE STOOEL."

"By this voluntary and premeditated act, in your presence, we declare ourselves religiously, philosophically and scientifically married.

"WALTER PIERCE,
"CATHERINE PIERCE."

These papers having been duly filed, his Honor completed the contract thus entered into by pronouncing the parties husband and wife.

"If my wife is up when I go home," said a drunken husband, "I will beat her. What right has she to set up? If she is not up I will beat her. What right had she to go to bed?" This is the policy of the Radicals in relation to the removal of disabilities. If the Southern people do not petition for a removal of their chains, they will be allowed to remain riveted.—Why don't they petition? If they do petition, the disabilities will be suffered to continue. What right have rebels to petition?—Pittsburg *Post.*

Correspondence of the New York Sun.
THE GREAT THIEVES SAFE.

OUSTING THE CONGRESSMEN WHO DARE STEAL BY HUNDREDS.

The Resolutions Which the Land Grabbers and Cabinet Dickerers Suppressed—Exposure of the Rottenness of Congress and the Administration—Who Will Push The Resolutions Through?

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Inside political circles are astonished that the Sun should be the first to strike at certain instances of bribery and corruption in high circles. Leading Congressmen fear that you may stimulate, through a healthy public opinion, an investigation which will uncover the tracks of high officials who have been diverting the public attention from gigantic frauds and jobs, steeped in corruption and bribery. The manner of diverting public criticism has been to investigate picayune jobs like the sale of cadetships, while great leaders who are

BALTERING CABINET APPOINTMENT,

immense sluices of the public domain, and even national honor, go unpunished and even unnoticed.

Day by day the little members like Whittemore have been probed, and their little sins have been the ladder on which men deeper in corruption have raised themselves to positions of unsuspected purity. A rod of vengeance, threatening political ostracism, is held over these members, and they dare not rebel.

When the Military Committee first began investigating the cadetship sales these carpet-bag members held a

SECRET MEETING.

They resolved that if bribery was to be investigated, such investigation should begin at the head—that is to say among the leaders, who are making their thousands, and not among a few powleress members, who now and then take $500 with which to build a freedman's school house. At this meeting resolutions were prepared. They were well digested, and based on absolute facts in possession of different members of Congress. They were to be the bombshell which was to make the leaders dodge to protect their own corrupt jobs. The leaders heard of the resolutions.—They were thrown into intense excitement. "They shall not be introduced. Their introduction will be the

POLITICAL DEATH-WARRANT

of any man who shall stand up and offer them. They will destroy the Republican party." Such exclamations, with threats of the ostracism of any Republican introducing the resolutions, squelched them in the House. They had no champion strong enough, and so the little ten cent investigations have been going on, amusing and occupying the attention of the people, while great wrongs and gigantic cases of bribery and corruption, in the upper House and in the lower, and even with the head of the nation, go unpunished.

Said a member of Congress: "A carpet-bagger receives $500, pays it over to build a freedman school-house, and is debased from his seat in the House, while the President receives $10,000 from A. T. Stewart, which contribution enables him to make $25,000 from

THE SALE OF A HOUSE

which belonged to Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Stewart is called to the Secretaryship. It is damnable—it is unbearable. Must we submit?"

These are the resolutions prepared by a room full of Southern members, and which were to have been offered to the House. In that room were Dockery, Hoge, Lash, Buck, Butler, Sheldon, Deweese, Boles, Hays, Bowen, Cobb, Dox, Nusham and Whittemore, on the eve of expulsion.—Though squelched in Washington, the Sun now gives the resolutions to the country, and asks if there be not some member strong enough to offer them to the House:

THE RESOLUTIONS SUPPRESSED.

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that several offices of the United States government have been disposed of for a money consideration to the great scandal of Republican institutions and the detriment of the people; therefore

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs, now investigating the sale of cadetships, be, and the same is hereby authorized and directed, to inquire whether anything of that sort has been done, either by members of Congress in using their influence to procure appointments, or members of the executive branch of the government in bestowing the same, and that said committee shall especially inquire

1. Whether the President of the United States did at any time appoint or nominate to the high office of Secretary of the Treasury any person who had, previously to said nomination or appointment, subscribed money to a fund for the benefit of the President, and report to this House the result of said inquiry.

2. Whether the President of the United States did at any time nominate or appoint to the important office of Secretary of the Navy any person who had, previously to said nomination or appointment, subscribed to a fund to be presented in cash, or to the purchase of a house or other substantial property, to be presented to the President, and report the same.

3. Whether any and what consideration was given by Gen. Daniel S. Butterfield, United States Sub-Treasurer in New York, for the position he now holds, and whether said Butterfield was or was not instrumental in raising a purse or sum of money for the President, and report the same.

4. Whether the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Judge Pierrepont, did or did not subscribe $20,000 or other consideration toward the election of the President, and if so, the manner in which said sum was appropriated.

5. Whether any party appointed to a Cabinet office ever contributed a valuable library or other valuable property not cash to the President before his appointment.

6. Whether any members of Congress are supplied with gas at their residences in Washington city by the gas company of said city free of charge, and if so, who and how many, and the names of said members of Congress.

7. Whether any members of either branch of Congress are stockholders, directly or indirectly, through other persons as trustees or agents, in any Pacific or other railroad to which the government of the United States has granted subsidies of public lands, and whose bonds have been endorsed, or either; and if so, the names of such members, the amount of stock owned by him or for him by others, or the proportion of land held by him or for him in the name of others, or the aggregate value of endorsed bonds, or construction bonds, or subsidy bonds held by him or by others for him, and to report the same to the House.

8. Whether there is any member of the family of the Secretary of State engaged by any foreign government as attorney or counsel, to whom is paid a consideration, and what consideration, if any, for services, and what kind of services.

9. Whether any member of the Cabinet has a partner, or late partner, who has abandoned the position of assistant in his office to become an attorney in prosecuting claims before his department.

10. Whether any member of Congress has had employed as clerk in any of the departments any female whose relations to him have ceased to be matter of doubt, and who is paid her fees as mistress by the salary of her position.

11. Whether the Mayor of Washington, Silas J. Bowen, did or did not purchase in a *bona fide* sale the house of the President, now occupied by Gen. Sherman, for the sum of $40,000, prepaying the President $1,000 to bind the sale; and the said sale was subsequently set aside by the President, and the same property sold to A. T. Stewart and others for $65,000, to be presented to Gen. Sherman. Whether said sale and receipt of $25,000 profit by the President was or was not protected by Silas J. Bowen, and whether said Bowen did or did not secure for the quiet settling said sale and allowing the President (instead of himself) to make $25,000 some political consideration in the way of government patronage, district and postoffice appointments, &c.

And resolved, That in order to investigate, make clear, and report upon these questions, said committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

Governor Holden's Friends.

For twelve months the peace of our own family has been disturbed by anonymous communications, threatening our life and warning Mrs. Turner to keep her children indoors, or they would "come up missing." On Tuesday last a friend wrote us from Hillsboro', not to come home on the day train, for there were armed leaguers in the woods between the station and our residence. We did not follow the advice, however, and took the day train.

At Durham station we were informed that the Sheriff with a *posse* had routed and fired upon the armed negroes who had been lying for a week about our house. On reaching home we found that the quiet of our family had been daily and nightly disturbed by eight armed negroes, with canteens and haversacks, repeatedly showing themselves. At one time they were seen lying in the oats, by the side of the way we would have to pass in going from the station to our home; at another time two of them were seen in an old outhouse on our place, an outhouse we always pass on going to our farm.

On Monday last, Mr. John Blackerwood, Deputy Sheriff, accompanied by Thomas Wilborne, D. Laws, Ed. Brown, James Carmichael, Howard Heart, Alexander Pleasants, Thomas Turner and Frank Taylor, went in pursuit of this squad of the of the Governor's leaguers, (or, perhaps minute men,) who were lying in ambush for us. Mr. Laws came in sight of, and fired twice at one of the Governor's friends as he ran through a pine thicket on a plantation adjoining our premises, but the distance was too great for the shots to bring him down.

We call the man the Governor's friend, because it was thought to be Ledbetter, who broke jail in Hillsboro' recently; the same who was pardoned out of the Penitentiary by the Governor, after having been sentenced for twenty-five years by Judge Henry.

We call upon the Governor to dissolve his Leagues and call his bloodhounds off our track. We are tiring of the chase; we shall presently lose our patience and forfeit our character for prudence and moderation.

We do not believe in rash men; rash words, or rash acts. When our patience, forbearance and moderation are all exhausted, the public will make some allowance for the exhibition of anger of one who is hounded down by a set of political tricksters and villains, who control 80,000 ignorant negroes through secret cabals and horrid oaths.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

Reverend Thomas Allen Paisley.

We "interviewed" this reverend divine on the train yesterday, as Sheriff Murray was taking him to the Penitentiary.

When we saw him with his arms pinioned behind him by a strong cord, we thought it a great pity that Rev. James Sinclair and a few others of the rascally divines who sat in the late Legislature, were not accompanying their Reverend brother, Thomas Allen Paisley.

This colored Ku Klux preacher informed us that he was raised by the widow Paisley, of Alamance; that he never attended but one meeting of his Company, and that was in Albright township, No. 7, at an old school house. (Nice business for Pilgrim Ashley to have his school rooms used for the meetings of Ku Klux.)

There were in the room, he says, about twenty-five men, mostly white; but strange to say, the Reverend Thomas could not call the name of a single one of them, except those who had been detected.

He says that he and four other negroes went out disguised, calling themselves Ku Klux, and whipped right and left, and it was charged upon the white people.

(Think of that, Governor.) When Morrow Freeland, Anderson Coble and Michael Freeland were whipped by him and his squad, they charged it upon the white Ku Klux.

The Rev. Paisley further informed us that he knew Outlaw who was hung at Graham; that he had heard him say he had shot at the Ku Klux, and that he was "bold to proclaim it to every man in Graham, that he had shot at them and that he would do so again wherever he could find them." In this Outlaw was following the advice of the Standard.

Paisley said his sentence to the Penitentiary for six years was a much lighter one than he expected. We do not mention this to prevent the Governor pardoning him, but to show Tourgee's leniency.
Raleigh *Sentinel.*

How to Keep Cool.

The "Herald of Health" for July gives some directions upon the pertinent problem of how to keep cool. We quote:

1. The diet should be composed largely or entirely of fruits, fresh vegetables, and wheat-meal bread, and other preparations of wheat and oat-meal. Corn meal bread and cakes should be seldom eaten, if at all, during hot weather. Avoid all stimulating or heating articles of food, as meats, especially fat or salted meats, butter, gravies, and greasy food of all kinds, sugar, mustard, spices, etc. Do not eat hot food, and especially avoid eating more than the system requires.

2. Drink nothing but water, and that only a small quantity at a time. Of course this precludes the use of tea, coffee and all alcoholic drinks.

3. The clothing should be light, light colored, loose fitting, and changed often.

4. The entire body should be bathed every day, either in the morning or at night. Farmers and others who perspire freely and are exposed to dust should bathe at night. They will rest and sleep better for doing so. The whole body can be effectually cooled in a short time by holding pieces of ice in the hands or letting a stream of cold water run upon the wrists or ankles.

5. Avoid all undue mental or physical excitement.

The Old Master and his Former Slave.

Amos McMullen and Bill Humphreys (colored) were sentenced yesterday to the penitentiary for two years each. After Amos' sentence had been passed upon him he went to Col. McMullen, his old master, and asked him for money. Tears at once filled the old man's eyes, and he responded liberally to the request of his former slave. This is a simple illustration of the attachment still existing in the breast of the old Southern master for the negro that is now sought to be used as an instrument for his destruction.—Greenville (Ala.) *Advocate.*

FIRE AT SEA!

Disaster at Sea—Loss by Fire of the Steamship Tennessee—Passengers and Crew all Safe—Their Arrival in this City—The Vessel Burned to the Water's Edge—Cargo a Total Loss.

Our community was startled yesterday morning by the information that the new steamship Tennessee, of the Clyde Steamers, plying between Charleston and New York, had been destroyed by fire on the beach, some 30 miles below Cape Fear. With the rumor was coupled the statement that the U. S. revenue cutter W. H. Seward had gone to the assistance of the steamer, and would probably return during the afternoon. The Seward reached here about 4½ o'clock, bringing with her a cargo of human freight, who had fortunately escaped with their lives, but with the loss of all of their baggage. To Mr. Edward F. Underhill, of New York, who was a passenger on the steamer, are we indebted for the following detailed account.

The Tennessee left Charleston for New York, at about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening last, with 773 bales cotton, 490 bbls. rosin, 550 boxes vegetables, 377 bbls. potatoes, and some other minor articles and some 53 passengers, 18 of whom were ladies.

About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning smoke was discovered issuing from the forward hold, where a quantity of pressed cotton was stowed. The steamer was at this time about forty miles East-northeast of Cape Romain, and between twenty-five and thirty miles from the shore. As soon as the discovery was made the steam pumps were set to work and in a few minutes a hand pump was put in motion, also, and six streams of water and steam jets from the boiler were turned into the hold where the burning cotton was situated. But within twenty minutes the fire had gained so much headway that the flames burst through the lower hatch and the vessel was in imminent danger of destruction. Ineffectual efforts were made to put down the hatches, and in the exigency the sails were unbent from the spars, and after being wet were put over the open hatch below and the upper hatchway was put down. With the hold shut off from the air and six streams of water and a constant volume of steam thrown into the hold, the prospect seemed good for obtaining a mastery of the flames. The few passengers in the forward staterooms were awakened by the noise created. These prudently kept quiet until the flames burst through the lower hatch.—Then the remainder were quietly awakened, and after furnishing themselves with life-preservers, patiently, though with some alarm, awited the result. In the meantime the six boats of the steamer were cleared and everything was put in readiness for the passengers and crew to leave the vessel, if it should become necessary. For some time the hot steam passed from the lower hold through the water-tight bulkhead into the boiler and engine rooms, and though the engineers were nearly suffocated they remained at their posts and kept the engines in motion. An hour subsequently, when the flames had been somewhat checked, they could attend to their duties with less discomfort.

When the fire was discovered, the course of the steamer was changed to North-north-west, and at about 6 o'clock, in the morning she neared the shore and thence steamed up the coast at a distance of a third of a mile. But her speed was materially slackened by reason of the large amount of steam which was used to keep the fire in check. A large volume of water had been poured into the hold, causing the bow to lower some two feet in the sea. As day dawned many of the gentlemen passengers volunteered their assistance in working the hand pumps and rendered valuable service.

From outward appearances, about 9 o'clock A. M., the fire was again getting the ascendancy. The hot steam was once more coming through into the boiler and engine rooms, making it difficult for the engineers to breathe and nearly blinding them with the intense heat. Later, fears were entertained that the flames had got between decks, and with these indications it was deemed important to put the passengers ashore where their lives, at least, were safe. At 11 o'clock, when the steamer had arrived a short distance above Little River and thirty miles South of Cape Fear, she was run head on to the beach and at once scuttled as the only hope of saving her. She grounded in ten feet of water, with the tide very near the close of the ebb.

Four boats were then manned and the passengers were taken to the beach, where subsequently a tent was improvised from a sail to afford shelter from the heat and rain.

At 12 o'clock M. Mr. Underhill and the pilot of the steamer, Mr. Davenport, left in a small boat to look for assistance. They came up the shore, a distance of 32 miles, to Smithville, which place they reached at 8 P. M. They there found the Revenue Cutter W. H. Seward, and Capt. Usher, hearing of the particulars, promptly got up steam and at 12 o'clock at night, started for the burning steamer, which they reached at daylight yesterday morning.—They found nothing left of her but the hull, from the smouldering wood work of which proceeded an immense volume of smoke. The passengers were all on the shore and as comfortable as circumstances would permit, after having passed the night on a barren sand beach. From them Mr. Underhill learned that after the pilot and himself had left for assistance, at 7 in the evening the smoke began to issue through the upper deck, and the vessel was abandoned, Capt. Chichester and his crew having worked nobly until then in the endeavor to secure canvass and spars for tents and bedding and provisions. It was impossible to save the baggage of the passengers, which, with some slight exceptions, was all destroyed. At 9 o'clock the flames burst from the forward upper deck, and at 11 the entire length of the vessel was a mass of lurid flames, presenting a spectacle of awful grandeur.

By 8 o'clock yesterday morning the passengers and the crew, with the exception of Capt. Chichester, the chief engineer and the steward, had all been safely transferred to the Seward, through a heavy surf, when the cutter steamed off and brought them all safely to this city yesterday afternoon. The officers spoken of above remained on the beach, and will be brought here to-day on a steam tug which left yesterday morning for the wreck.

The origin of the fire is as yet unknown, the first indications of it having been discovered about midnight of Tuesday, when about 75 miles out from Charleston. The steamer was a fine new boat, having been built about one year ago. She was a side wheel steamer, and was intended for the United States Navy, but was afterwards sold to the proprietors of the Clyde line, they intending to place her on the route between New York and Wilmington. She was afterwards, however, placed on the New York and South Carolina steamship line, between New York and Charleston. Capt. Chichester, her commander, was formerly on the Rebecca Clyde, between this port and New York, and has always ranked as one of the most careful and efficient masters in the merchant marine.—The passengers are all unanimous in their expressions towards him, averring that mortal man could not have done more, under the circumstances, than did he. And he was ably seconded by all of his officers and crew.

The crew are now in this city and will be properly cared for. Very nearly all of the passengers left last night, all of these, with some two or three exceptions, continuing overland to New York. The others will return to Charleston. We know of no instance of actual destitution among either passengers or crew, but, should such be the case, Mayor Martin has authorized us to say that an application for relief will be promptly responded to by him on behalf of the city.

On board of the Seward yesterday, on the way to this city, a meeting of the passengers was held, at which D. F. Fleming, Esq., of Charleston, was called to the Chair and Major H. E. Lord was elected Secretary.

Mr. E. F. Underhill offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The passengers on the steamer Tennessee, of the New York and Charleston Steamship Line, have been rescued from destruction by one of the most fearful calamities which can happen—a fire at sea; and,

WHEREAS, It is just that there should be a public expression of gratitude to those, by whose exertions this destruction of human life has been averted; therefore, be it

Resolved by the passengers of the steamer Tennessee, in meeting assembled, That our lasting gratitude is due to the officers and crew of that vessel, by whose heroic efforts, under the guidance of Divine Providence, the flames were kept in subjection for over ten hours, and the steamer brought near the shore for the safe landing of the passengers by the steamer's boats.

Resolved, That while it may seem invidious to make special mention of individuals where all seemed animated by a common sentiment of devotion to the safety of the passengers and vessel, yet we cannot forego the pleasure of commending especially the conduct of Capt. Chichester, Chief Mate Becket, Second Mate Collins, Steward Booth, Purser Jackson, Chief Engineer Hand, Assistant Engineers Harris and Kane, Oilers Speece and Riley, for their coolness and intrepidity in the midst of impending peril and the sagacity and prudence they exhibited in the organization and distribution of their force to secure the safety of the lives of those who had been entrusted to their charge. To Capt. Chichester, more especially, for his able seamanship and cool determination from the moment of the discovery of the danger until the passengers were safely landed, we cannot speak in terms of too high praise.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Capt. James D. Usher and the officers and crew of the U. S. Revenue Cutter W. H. Seward, stationed at Wilmington, for the promptness with which they came to the rescue of the passengers and crew of the Tennessee, the moment they were apprised of their perilous situation on the said boat at Little River.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to each of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in these resolutions.

A Cure for Hay Fever.

This unpleasant form of Summer catarrh is more common in England than in this country, yet there are many persons here who regularly during the hot weather are attacked. The disease commences with a catarrh of the upper air passages of the nostrils, rapidly increasing in severity; violent sneezing comes on, with a secretion of a thin and very irritating fluid, and in a few hours painful inflammation of the nose follows, and next fever, violent headaches and great prostration. The affection continues with greater and less severity until cold weather comes on. The disease in England has been ascribed to the effluvium of hay, but recent microscopic examinations of the nasal secretions have detected the presence of "vibriones," or infulsory animalcules of a low order, and supposed to be the cause of epidemic disease. The examiner of the secretions, who for twenty years had been afflicted with hay fever, determined to try the effect of quinine, which, it has been discovered, has a poisonous influence upon infusoria. He therefore took a saturated neutral solution of sulphate of quinine in water, in the proportion of one part to 740. This liquid excites a moderate sensation of burning in the nasal muco us membrane. Lying upon his back, he dropped the solution by a camel's hair pencil into each nostril, at the same time moving his head in all directions to bring the fluid thoroughly in contact with the parts until it reached the gullet. The relief was immediate, and three applications a day were sufficient to prevent a return of the disease. The experiment was repeated for three successive summers, and each time was successful.—Philadelphia *Ledger.*

Sad Occurrence.

On Saturday afternoon a sad occurrence took place at the Atkin House, in the death of a little child. Mr. Walter Bessill and family were traveling from Baltimore to New Orleans, and on the way one of his children was taken very sick, and in order to give the little one proper medical attention Mr. Bessill resolved to stop over in this city, which he did, but it was without avail. While being conveyed from the cars to the hotel the soul of the little sufferer winged its flight to the arms of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." The little stranger was interred in Grey Cemetery, the grave being in Mr. C. Powell's lot, who kindly offered the sad courtesy. Mr. Wiley, the popular clerk of the Atkin House, was untiring in his attentions to the bereaved family.—Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle.*

The Peabody Fund.

Dr. Sears, general agent of the Peabody fund, has made the following offers towards Florida schools: St. Augustine, $1,000; Jacksonville, $1,000; Tallahassee, $1,000; Monticello, $700; Apalachicola, $500; Bartow, $300; Lake City, $650; Quincy, $600; Madison, $500; Marianna, $400. A grant from the fund of 2,300 volumes of text books has also been pledged.

Forty-four thousand women are employed as out door laborers in England.

American girls are quoted as flirting too much in Paris.

On Monday 2,756 immigrants from Europe arrived at New York.

One of Dickens' sons is in literature, one in Australia, one in the British navy, and a fourth at a university.

When women come to sit in the jury box possibly infants may get to be criers in court.

Two lady county superintendents of schools flourish in Iowa. Miss Addington, of Mitchell, was elected by the people, and Mrs. Gage has just been appointed by the supervisors of Black Hawk county.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic Gossip.

Forty-five Philadelphia Fire Companies were in line yesterday to receive the New Orleans firemen.

Only two cadets to West Point from the South were admitted, and these were from Virginia. All other nominees were sent home.

Congressional Items.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Mates in the Navy have petitioned for the same pay as Boatswains and Gunners.

Senator Sumner has reported favorably for the appropriation for the survey of the Tehauntepec Canal route.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, June 30.

Napoleon, Prim and Serrano, have consented to Isabella's abdication with the understanding that no Orleans Prince succeeds her.

MADRID, June 30.

The "Bess" contains a protest against the restoration of the Bourbons.

LONDON, June 30.

In the case of Lyon's against Thomas, where the defendant was sued for the abduction of Esther Lyons, and her conversion from Judaism, the plaintiff was non-suited.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The Senate has rejected the San Domingo treaty by a vote of 28 to 28. It required a two-thirds majority.

The bill authorizing the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad to build a bridge across to Wabash, has passed.

The Funding bill was resumed in the House without definite action.

The Senate is in Executive session.

English Matters.

LONDON, June 30.

The opponents of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty have held a large and harmonious meeting in this city. Joshua Fielden, Conservative member of the House of Commons for York was Chairman, and made a violent speech against the treaty. Being a cotton merchant and manufacturer at Manchester, he could show that the effect of the treaty would be unfavorable to the cotton trade of Great Britain.

After other speeches, resolutions were adopted, denouncing the treaty as the cause of industrial prostration, and calling on Ministers to account for denying an investigation of the subject.

The Financial Editor of the *Times* thinks that specie shipments from New York for a few days will be unusually heavy. This will be produced by the sales of American bonds on European account.

Sir James Clark, the eminent physician is dead, aged 82.

Provincial correspondence thinks an important guarantee of European peace has been lost in the death of the Earl of Clarendon.

Telegraphic Gossip.

The revenue receipts yesterday were $758,660. For the month $25,500,000, and for the fiscal year nearly $184,000,000.

The Tuscarora has been ordered to New Orleans to convey three iron-clads to Key West.

D. W. Voorhees, Democrat, from Indiana, has been renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Wm. H. Andrews, colored member of the Virginia Legislature from Surrey county, was arrested yesterday, charged with perjury. He was committed, but afterwards bailed.

Travel to the Virginia springs not yet set in. At last accounts there were 125 at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, 50 as Rockbride Alum, 20 at Hot, 15 at Warm and 15 at Healing Springs.

Foreign Gossip.

Advices from Rome say that the supporters of the Infallibility Dogma count on Cardinals Callen and Bounechore as their latest recruits.

The prosecution of members of the International Society of Workmen has been resumed in Paris. The ministry insist that the society is a secret one.

The "Heated Term."

Accounts reach us from all sections of the country of the excessive heat of the weather, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 96 in the shade, according to locality. The New York Tribune of yesterday says:

The long list of sunstrokes and other sufferings from the heat on Tuesday testify to the extraordinary intensity of the present "heated term." The air of the unshaded streets was seething hot, almost like the breath of a furnace. The streets were, however, hardly less thronged than usual. The most notable crowds were to be found at those places where thermometers were hung up for public view, and around the soda-water stands. There has lately been published an interesting account of various hot summers during several centuries past, and it begins to be a serious question whether the present summer will not be such an one as will be worthy of including in the catalogue referred to. The weatherwise predict earthquakes—it is not manifest whether as a cause or as the effect of the heat—and state that the weather we now endure is the hottest in thirty years at this season. Sanitary rules need to be strictly observed in such a season. A sad incident reported in connection with the subject of the heat was the result of the very foolish wager of two young men who were discussing the question of the injurious effects of ice-water. One of them said: "You say ice-water is injurious; come, I will wager that I drink six tumblers in five minutes." The wager was accepted. He drank the six glasses of ice-water within the specified time, and almost immediately fell dead.—Immoderate indulgence in cooling drinks cannot be too carefully guarded against. A little attention paid to sanitary rules may be the means of saving many a life, or at least many persons from uncomfortable summer complaints, and the attending discomforts of doctors' bill.

The New York Post publishes a statement showing that the heat for the month of June, 1865, was as nearly as possible the same as the temperature for the same month this year, and very much warmer than in any other year since 1860.

Discoveries of bones at Sioux City, Iowa, indicate that the aboriginal residents in that locality were all about eight feet high.

A petition is being signed at Paris asking that the Grand Rabbi Isidor should be nominated a Senator—a dignity to which no member of the Hebrew persuasion has ever attained.

DIED.

At Warsaw N. C., on 25th June, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM A. KETCHUM, aged 35 years.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
OF MECKLENBURG.

SECOND DISTRICT:
FOR THE 42D CONGRESS:
L. W. HUMPHREY,
OF WAYNE.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Col. R. T. BENNETT, having declined the nomination for Congress tendered to him by the Convention held in Fayetteville on the 23d ult., the Executive Committee will meet in Wilmington on Saturday the 9th instant, to take such action in the premises as may be deemed proper.

Friends throughout the whole District are earnestly requested to assist the Committee by their advice and suggestions.

Communications may be addressed to Maj. J. A. ENGELHARD, Wilmington, N. C.

J. A. ENGELHARD,
A. A. McKOY,
THOS. C. FULLER,
Ex. Committee.

July 1st, 1870.

Conservative papers in the District please copy.

Sixteenth Senatorial District.

We direct attention to the card of Dr. MURPHY and Mr. TROY to the voters of Cumberland, Sampson and Harnett, comprising the Sixteenth Senatorial District.

There are no worthier gentlemen in North Carolina, and none will make more attentive or more zealous representatives. We congratulate the people of that District upon their nomination and the assurance of their election. In these days no one can over-estimate the importance of having honest and capable representatives in the Legislature. Men like TROY and MURPHY will give character to the Senate and reflect credit upon those who send them. We hope, for the sake of North Carolina, that such men will control the next Legislature.

Using the Military.

"The manner in which partisan telegrams from the South have been manufactured and published in the North, to further the personal designs of unscrupulous and ambitious men, was well shown up in the developments brought out in reference to the Washington *Chronicle* during the progress of the recent Georgia investigation. The same game is now going on in connection with the internal affairs of other Southern States. It is believed that the ensuing elections in the South will result, in some instances, not perhaps in the defeat of the Republican party, but in the defeat of certain individuals who are and have been using that party as a means to their own selfish advancement. Foreseeing this, the effort is to get up an excuse to declare martial-law, and local newspapers in the interest of the men alluded to are teeming with accounts of outrages. This is particularly the case in North Carolina, and no surprise need be felt at a daily dish of horrors from that State, served up in the *Chronicle*, 'for,' said one of the North Carolina Senators, 'we intend to use the military, and, in justification, we must get these statements disseminated through the North.'"—*Washington Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.*

The "certain individuals" who are charged with using the Republican party at the South, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, to advance their own selfish ends, are Bullock, of Georgia, and Holden, of North Carolina, and their followers. The allusion to the Washington *Chronicle* relates to the articles published by Bullock in that mercenary sheet, and for which he paid three prices above the ordinary advertising terms. Bullock's account of the condition of Georgia is well known to be a tissue of falsehoods, gotten up for the purpose of operating on Congress. Holden's recent manifesto concerning Ku-Klax outrages in North Carolina is of the same stamp. Both of these men, as well as those who act with them, are working desperately to bring about the very state of things they now mendaciously allege to exist, and the ultra Radicals in Congress are aiding and abetting them to the best of their ability. Kirk, a man of infamous notoriety in Tennessee, and who was at one time in command of Brownlow's militia—which consisted of the most infamous gang of desperadoes in all that region—is to be put by Holden at the head of a similar militia organization in North Carolina. On Thursday last the Georgia bill was reported back to the House by General Butler, who had attempted to surreptitiously strike out the Bingham amendment in the absence of some of the committee; but who was exposed and foiled by Farnsworth. The bill reported is the same as passed the House originally—the amendments in the Senate, allowing the miltia of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana to be reorganized, having been rejected in committee. No sooner had Butler reported back the bill than Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved to amend it by allowing the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia to call their militia into service. The passage of this amendment yesterday is all that Bullock needs to perpetuate his power. A similar privilege is already exercised by Holden, and no permission is also given to organize the negroes as a State militia in Louisiana and Texas—for it is the evident intention that none but negroes shall be called into service—what wonder would there be if anarchy of the worst kind were to be the inevitable result. An excuse is thus had for Federal interference; and if the United States troops are summoned to the assistance of the State authorities, martial law may be proclaimed, and the whole game of disorganization, under the plausible name of reconstruction, may be played over again.

The mendacity and corruption of these Southern carpet-bag Governors and their allies have been repeatedly exposed. But what avails exposure with men who have no sense of shame, no sentiment of honor, and who are determined to hold on, at all hazards, to the offices they have usurped, for the sake of the opportunities which are thus offered them to plunder and oppress an indignant and down-trodden people? And there are Radicals in Congress who use these men as servile tools, and are shamelessly upholding them not only by reason of ther servility, but because the exigencies of the party—now threatened with disintegration in what are called the "free" States—obliges them to maintain their control over the South through the credulity of the negro and the terrorism of the bayonet. In this state of things, no "surprise" need certainly be felt if venal journals like the *Chronicle* should continue to pollute their columns with a succession of falsehoods, not emanating from North Carolina alone, but from other Southern States where "the same game is now going on," and where Radical partisans equally interested in promulgating them, but less hardily frank than the North Carolina Senator alluded to, may quite as truthfully say: "We intend to use the military, and, in justification, we must get these statements disseminated through the North."

Richmond County.

There was a Radical gathering in Rockingham on Wednesday for the avowed purpose of *expelling* General Dockery *from the party*. The timely arrival of the gentleman himself, by the train, frightened his enemies, and their courage oozed out.

Late in the afternoon, to the end that public expectation should not be entirely disappointed, the Court House bell was rung, and Hampton S. Wade announced himself as a candidate for the House of Representatives on the *honest* side of the Republican party. He proclaimed that old Bob. Fletcher (the negro candidate) was not fit to go (a fact), and that he, if elected, would never vote for Holden for Senator. He denounced Holden as corrupt and cowardly, and the Longs as mere tools of his. John Long interrupted Wade several times, and mutual threats of political annihilation were freely indulged in.

At the request of both whites and blacks, Colonel WALTER L. STEELE addressed the crowd. His remarks were attentively listened to and frequently applauded.

The Conservative Legislative ticket is popular and the candidates are hard at work.

Railroad Meeting in Onslow.

We publish in another column the proceedings of the Railroad meeting in Jacksonville. Colonels S. L. Fremont, Roger Moore, and W. L. DeRosset, Major Bolles, Capt. Murchison, and W. G. Jones, Esq., from this city; and Major C. W. McClammy, Mr. R. K. Bryan, and Mr. Nixon, from the country, comprised the New Hanover delegation.

The speech delivered by Major McClammy in advocacy of the Sound route, is spoken of as a very earnest and strong effort, and had great weight with the meeting.

Colonel Roger Moore felt called upon to defend the merchants of this city from an attack which Captain J. C. McMillan has, we trust, been unwittingly led into, in advocating the connection by the way of Teachey's. Col. Moore's speech was a masterly vindication of the merchants of Wilmington. Cols. DeRosset and Fremont also spoke briefly in their behalf.

Mr. Bryan made a fine speech in behalf of the Sound route, as did Colonel Moore.

Colonel Fremont gave the meeting some interesting statistical information as to the cost of cheap railways, the cost of transportation, and other practical matters of value.

We learn that great earnestness exists in Onslow in regard to a railroad connection with Wilmington and Newbern, and that the decided tendency was towards Wilmington direct. We are satisfied if the proper inducements are held out now that before another season is gone Wilmington will be in direct connection with the largest and best portions of that country. We hope these gentlemen who have thus far taken so much interest in this project will be aroused to yet greater exertions. Let us have this railroad by all means.

Political.

On Saturday last, the 2d inst., the Conservatives of Bladen counnty met in Convention, and made the following nominations: For the House, Capt. R. T. Lyon; for Sheriff, W. J. Sutton; for Register, Dr. Jno. T. Melvin: for Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Bizzell; and for County Commissioners, Maj. T. D. Love, Messrs. Jno. A. Edwards, Geo. W. Jones, and two others whose names we could not learn.

All of the above nominations will be accepted, except that of W. J. Sutton for Sheriff, who, it is understood, will decline. If so, Mr. P. J. Melvin will probaby be nominated in his place.

In Columbus county, on the 4th inst., the Conservatives met at Whiteville and nominated, for the House, C. C. Gore; for Sheriff, V. V. Richardson; for Register, D. P. High. This latter, having, however, declined the nomination, Benjamin Smith, present incumbent, received the same.

The most flattering accounts reach us from both these counties, and we are assured that our friends are laboring well for the good of the cause. Bladen and Columbus will make their marks next August.

The Radicals of Brunswick county had a glorification at Smithville on Monday. Col. Dockery entertained the audience for about forty-five minutes, his chief endeavor being, we understand, to prove himself a good and true member of the Republican party. In this he succeeded, we hope, to his entire satisfaction. The nominations made at the time were as follows: For the Senate, E. Legg; for the House, J. H. Brooks; for Register, L. A. Galloway; for Sheriff, S. P. Swain; for Treasurer, Jno. A. Thees; for County Commissioners, J. B. Muse, —— Webb, —— McKoy, and two others whose names our informant could not recall. Of the above *Radical* nominations, two of them, Messrs. S. P. Swain and Jno. A. Thees, are well known as thorough *Conservatives*.

Republican Harmony.

Harmony prevails in the Republican ranks. Gen. Grant has ordered two more companies to this State. Gov. Holden's militia is being rapidly organized.

There is every sign of victory. We shall carry the State once more by an overwhelming majority. This is the recapitulation of affairs, which we present to our readers on the 4th day of July, 1870.

Such are the declarations of the Governor's paper. Holden would have us believe that his military movements have the endorsement of his party. He desires his political friends to think that the rapidity with which his militia is being organized, and the promptness with which General Grant responded to his personal application for troops, are the surest signs of victory. Governor Holden has been guilty of a great crime. He is placing in jeopardy the lives of the people of North Carolina, and the peace and quiet of the State. He does not want the mischief he intends to miscarry. To make sure of his diabolical plans he has employed the murderer, incendiary and thief, Colonel Kirk, to carry them into operation.

From such cowardly crimes the better portion of the Radical party dissent. Throughout the State Governor Holden is being bitterly denounced by members of his party. Regularly nominated and independent candidates are calling him to account for his corruptions and cowardice. On all hands he is held up by Republicans for making war upon his own people.

"Harmony prevails in the Republican ranks." Let us see.

We are told that at the opening of Buncombe Superior Court, Judge Henry, a most violent Radical, and heretofore the strong political friend of Governor Holden, in his charge to the Grand Jury, "gave an emphatic denial to the necessity of troops in that part of the State, and censured Governor Holden in strong terms for sending the murderer Kirk there." So much for Republican harmony among the Judges.

In this Congressional District, Colonel Dockery, the regular Republican candidate for Congress, is very out-spoken in his denunciations of Holden's militia bill, and his military plans to carry the elections. His party will sustain him by an almost unanimous vote. A few discontented and disappointed office-seekers in New Hanover and Robeson are making very weak and insignificant efforts to cause his defeat.

In the First Congressional District, Timothy Morgan, of Perquimons county, a leading Republican, and one of Governor Holden's most trusted friends in the Senate of 1865-'66, announces himself as an independent Republican candidate for Congress against Hon. C. L. Cobb, the regular nominee. "He assails the extravagance and profligacy of the Republican party generally, and of the State government in particular."

In the Sixth Congressional District, H. H. Helper, a life-long Republican, announces himself as a Conservative Republican candidate for Congress. In a published address he says: "I need not say to you that I am the foe of the system of reckless expenditure and fraud which has existed in the State during the last two years, and which has destroyed its credit, and brought disgrace upon its good name. * * * * Oh, the taxes! the taxes!! the taxes!!! The people must be relieved from the heavy taxation, both State and National, under which they are now suffering."

In the Fifth Congressional District, General William L. Scott, the regular Republican candidate for Congress, respectfully declines to accept the position of Major General tendered to him by the Governor.

So much for Republican harmony among the candidates for Congress.

In Richmond county, in which Holden received a majority of five hundred and thirty three in a total of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven votes, in the Radical nominating Convention, a resolution endorsing Holden's efforts at peace was twice defeated, and General Dockery, the most popular and influential Republican in North Carolina, denounced the Governor as the cause of nearly all the mischief in the State, alleging that his cowardice made him imagine evils when none existed; that he published inflamatory proclamations based on his fears; that he was in the ring of thieves of which Swepson and Littlefield were types, which had plundered the people and ruined the public credit.

The Republican candidate for the House in the same county, on the honest side of the party, in proclaiming himself a candidate, denounced Holden as corrupt and cowardly.

In one-third of the counties of Eastern North Carolina, there are open and violent dissensions in the Radical party. It seems divided between three factions: the negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags, and in many there are two tickets actually in the field or organizations looking to such a state of things.

So much for Republican harmony in the counties.

Governor Holden in organizing his militia confessed that there was no prospect for his party in a peaceful election. How desperate he regarded its chances even with the aid of the militia, is evidenced by the employment of the desperado Kirk. He has counted without his host, and his last resort, desperate as it is, will fail him. For all the good the militia will do the Radical party, they may as well ground arms. Republican harmony has gone to pieces amidst the sound of drums and the tread of armed men. *The people will have peace.*

North Carolinians at the University of Virginia.

We publish below the names of the North Carolinians who received collegiate honors at the last commencement of the University of Virginia. We are pleased to see that "our boys" are doing so well—and bid them a hearty welcome to their homes after the labors of the session, assured that they will be well repaid for their efforts by the approbation of their friends:

Lewin W. Barringer, Raleigh—Proficient in Literature and Rhetoric.
Jacob Battle, Edgecombe county—Graduate in Mathematics.
Andrew J. Britton, Northampton county—Graduate in Latin.
Jno. F. Cannon, Cabarrus county—Graduate in Moral Philosophy.
Richard L. Fremont, Wilmington—Graduate in Chemistry, and proficient in Mathematics.
Augustus W. Knox, Hillsboro'—Graduate in Moral Philosophy.
Edward J. Lilly, Fayetteville—Graduate in Latin.
Seth. J. Montague, Wake county—1st Division in School of Medicine.
Pat. L. Murphy, Wilmington—1st Division in School of Medicine.
Samuel T. Nicholson, Enfield—Proficient in Anglo-Saxon.
Peter F. Pescud, Raleigh—Graduate in Moral Philosophy, in Political Economy, and proficient in Med. Jurisprudence.
Geo. M. Smedes, Raleigh—1st Division in Latin.
Jno. D. Smith, Fayetteville—1st Division in Latin: proficient in Anglo-Saxon.
Henry Staton, Tarboro'—Proficient in Constitutional Law.
Roscius P. Thomas, Harrellsville—1st Division in School of Medicine.
Robert T. Thorp, Granville county—Degree of Bachelor of Law.
Jno. M. Walker, Greensboro'—Graduate in Moral Philosophy.
Geo. E. Wilson, Charlotte—Proficient in Literature and Rhetoric.
Richard W. Wooten, Kinston—Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Judge Shipp's Address.

We have the pleasure this morning of laying before our readers the address of our distinguished candidate for Attorney General to the people of North Carolina. We sincerely trust every voter, both black and white, will give it a careful consideration. Free from partisan feeling, from violence in temper or language, yet irresistible in its positions and conclusions, it is a most admirable paper, and affords strong proof of the fitness of its author for the position for which he is a candidate. The conduct of Judge SHIPP as a candidate for an office that should have no connection with political strife or partisan wrangling is in striking contrast with that of his competitor, Mr. Phillips. Mr. Phillips has descended into the political arena and is now almost daily haranguing, if not demagogueing, the people in the vain attempt to shift from that party to whose tenets he has been so "particularly converted," its heavy load of fraud and corruption.

Judge SHIPP, mindful of the dignity of one who had worthily worn the judicial ermine, descends not from his high position to exercise the arts of a petty partisan.

Well may we be proud of such a standard bearer.

ONSLOW RAILROAD.—The friends of this enterprise met last evening in one of the parlors of the Cape Fear Club. Maj. J. A. Engelhard was called to the Chair, and Col. Roger Moore appointed Secretary.

Mr. Kerchner, from the committee to solicit subscriptions, reported that $17,000 had been subscribed absolutely, and that others had put their names down in blank sufficient to run the total up to $25,000. No business man, save one, upon whom the Committee had called, had refused to subscribe, and this was from good reasons. A great many of the leading business houses and individuals had not been called upon.

Capt. Murchison, from the same Committee, felt confident, from the success met with, and from free conferences with the citizens, that $40,000 could be raised in Wilmington.

Mr. Parsley and Col. Hall gave their views at some length as to the advantages of the several proposed routes.

Mr. W. G. Jones, who is very familiar with that section, was called upon and gave the character of country upon the several routes.

Col. Fremont gave the meeting some details as to cost, and information of value in regard to the enterprise.

The meeting then adjourned.

Daily Journal, July 2.

For the Journal.

Conservative Convention in Columbus County.

A Convention composed of delegates from the different townships of Columbus county assembled in the Court House in Whiteville on the 4th day of July, according to previous appointment. Kenneth Haynes, Esq, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the Convention to order.

On motion of Samuel B. Jennings, Esq, John W. Ellis, Esq., was chosen President of the Convention, and A. C. Meares and Kenneth Haynes were elected Secretaries.

It was then moved and seconded that the Chairman appoint three delegates from each township, whose duty it should be to prepare and report business for the action of the Convention, which motion prevailed. The Chair thereupon appointed for

Boyne township—J. W. Hall, O. H. Powell, B. F. Pierce.

Welche's Creek township—R. D. Sessions, John Creech, J. L. McKay.

Whiteville township—L. B. Jennings, W. H. Sellers, D. P. High.

Tatoms township—Caswell Porter, Jno. C. Lennon, F. A. Griffin.

Fair Bluff township—Asa Stricklin, J. Q. Smith, J. L. Barden.

Williams township—E. H. Todd, J. P. Stanley, Jackson Powell.

Bug Hill township—Johnathan Gore, Benjamin Benton, Isaac Long.

Lee's township—J. M. M. Gore, Thos. Lewis, C. C. Gore.

The Committees all responded to their names and retired for consultation, and deliberation.

Col. T. F. Toon was called up and made a stirring address, warning the people to arouse themselves to action, and that in the election of honest men lay the country's hope for a restoration to the old landmarks of liberty and happiness.

Col. Wm. L. Baldwin then addressed the meeting in a happy effort, showing the waste and profligate extravagance of the last Legislature, and thoroughly exposing the corrupt policy of the Radical party.

H. C. Richardson, Esq., was called up and responded to the call in a handsome and eloquent manner. He referred to the sacred memories of the past; spoke of the fathers of freedom as men who loved their country, from patriotic impulses of heart; compared the happy condition of the people when living under the mild and wholesome laws, promulgated in wisdom, to the miseries under which we groan and labor now that ignorance and corruption stalks in high places. He called upon all good men and lovers of their country everywhere to rally now for the cause of truth and justice.

The Committee then returned and reported the following resolutions and recommendations as the result of their deliberations:

WHEREAS, The time for effecting a change in the political affairs of our State is now at hand and the public officers are to be changed, or re-elected by popular election; and whereas, the welfare of the people depends upon the ability, purity and honesty of those who are appointed to office to rule over them. Therefore,

Resolved 1st, That it is the right, privilege and duty of the people to meet in open public Convention, consult together for the public good, and make selections of their purest and wisest men to hold all positions of trust and honor, and, in our opinion, the public safety demands that none but men of spotless purity should ever be trusted.

2d, That the recklessness, extravagance, corruption and general incompetency of the party, which has controlled the affairs of the State for the last two years, demand of every citizen, who has the public welfare at heart, to use all lawful means to restore the Commonwealth to the government of wise and honest men.

3d, That the notorious corruptions of the last General Assembly of the State, whither said corruptions emanated from and were carried out by unprincipled adventurers from abroad, or their allies and tools, who were born and reared in our midst, threatening, as they do, to blot the fair name of our people and break down the bulwarks of their ancient liberties, meet with our earnest and unqualified condemnation.

4th, That to secure the blessings of good government, it is the duty of all citizens to yield implicit obedience to the laws of the country and to depend upon them for the maintenance of their lives, liberty and property, there being no security for either in the violation of law; that whenever these laws are unwise, tyrannical, oppressive and unjust, it is the right and duty of the people to seek their repeal, alteration or amendment, only at the ballot box, and there rid themselves of the tyrants and knaves who are eating out their substance and invading their constitutional righ's.

5th, That we approve of the address published by the Conservative members of the last Legislature; that we approve of the upright, manly and conservative course of our Senator, J. W. Purdie, Esq., while he was permitted to occupy the seat to which he was elected, and we believe that he was corruptly and improperly removed therefrom.

6th, That we tender our thanks to our late representative, D. P. High, Esq., for his upright course, and we regard the record which he made, as an honor to our county, and fully reflecting the sentimen's of our people.

7th, That we endorse the nomination of the Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, lately an ornament to the Bench of the State, for the office of Attorney General, because he is honest, capable and faithful, and will discharge the duties of the position solely for the interest of the people of the State.

8th, That we recommend the following persons for the offices for which they are respectively named, being men of integrity and on whom the public may safely rely:

For Representative—C. C. Gore.
For Sheriff—V. V. Richardson.
For Register of Deeds—D. P. High.
For Coroner—J. L. Barden.
For Treasurer—Francis Leanon.
For County Surveyor—J. J. C. Gore.
For County Commissioners—James High, Dempsey Coleman, D. D. Campbell, Haynes Lennon, Wm. M. Baldwin.

9th, That we invite every citizen of this county to unite with us in upholding, maintaining and carrying out the principles herein set forth, and ask their support for the nominees of this Convention, to the end that harmony and prosperity may prevail among our people.

10th, That we approve of the holding a District Convention on Saturday, the 9th day of this month, at Brown Marsh, to nominate a candidate for Senator for the 14th District, and that the Chairman is hereby authorized to appoint thirty-two delegates from this county to meet the delegates from Bladen at the above named time and place, to make such nomination.

Upon the reading of the report of the committee Capt. S. W. Maultsby moved the adoption of the report as a whole.

A. F. Powell, Esq., moved to amend said motion by taking up and considering separately the recommendation made by the committee for a nominee for Representative. The amendment was adopted.

The Convention took up the question of approving the report of the Committee for Representative, and C. C. Gore was unanimously declared to be the nominee of this Convention.

The question recurring upon Capt. Maultsby's motion, the Convention unanimously adopted the report of the committee amid three hearty cheers for the nominees.

The nominees all being present, were called for, and came forward, and all accepted the nomination except D. P. High, for Register of Deeds, who came forward, and, thanking the people of the county for the confidence repeatedly reposed in him, by calling him to the discharge of official duty, and thanking the Convention for the unexpected honor which the people seemed willing to bestow in calling for a continuance of his service in office; assured the Convention that he was heart and soul in this cause, and expressed the hope that his friends would excuse him from being a candidate. He was not an aspirant for office. It would afford him pleasure to vote for other good men. He must decline the compliment so generously and unexpectedly tendered.

The committee were instructed to retire and make a recommendation to the Convention for Register of Deeds, and in doing so shortly returned and recommended B. W. Smith for said office, who was declared the nominee of the Convent on. He came forward and accepted the same.

Under the tenth resolution the Chair announced the following delegates from Columbus county: B. F. Pierce, J. W. Hall, Milton Campbell, G. W. Flinn, S. W. Smith, A. J. Troy, J. W. Rouse, John Creech, W. M. Buldun, V. V. Richardson, A. F. Powell, T. K. Wiggins, C. Porter, Francis Lennon, Isham Williamson, F. A. Griffin, Dr. J. M. McGougan, E. D. Meares,, J. Q. Smith, B. Smith, J. Q. Elkins, C. Spivy, N. Wilder, Josiah Howellson, Jesse L. Cox, M. J. Stephens, W. J. Lay, Henyard Long, H. C. Long, C. C. Gore, M. J. Ward, Coval Forneyduval.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the *Robesonian*, Wilmington JOURNAL and *Morning Star*, with the request that the same be published.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

Dr. J. M. McGougan was called up and made a brief and telling speech. He pointed the people to the loss of their honest labor, paid away in taxes, gone to support an extravagant and corrupt set of officers. Gone from the laborer and his family never to be enjoyed by them. He complimented the people of Columbus county for their unwavering adhesion to the Conservative faith; told them they now had a ticket worthy of their support, and men true to principle and honor. He would bid them rally again in the cause of truth, and the day was not distant when success and victory would crown their efforts, and with correct men in office the good old days of quiet prosperity would return to them again. Every body felt satisfied that a good day's work had been done, and amid the most pleasant feelings the Convention adjourned.

J. W. ELLIS, Chairman.
A. C. MEARES, K. HAYNES, } Secretaries.

New Constitution Election in Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 3.

An election took place throughout this State yesterday, upon the question of the adoption of the new constitution. But few scattering returns have been received, but enough to make it certain that the constitution as a whole and each of the eight propositions submitted to a separate vote have been adopted by a large majority. If there be any exception it is on the question of minority representation.

At this hour there seems little or no doubt of the success of that proposition. In the sixth judicial district Wm. K. McAllister, independent, is probably elected Judge of the Supreme Court, over Charles Hitchcock, the regular Republican nominee. In the second judicial district, Anthony Thornton, independent, is probably elected Judge of the Supreme Court over the regular nominee.

One of Baron Rothschild's grooms smoked in the stables and spoiled twenty francs' worth of property.

The new hospital in Centre street, New York, for the reception of sun-struck or accidentally injured persons is open.

Charlotte Guillard was the first notable female printer. She was in business for fifty years—from 1506 to 1556.

Politics in Cumberland—The Senatorial Ticket—Its Popularity—Cheerful Prospects—A Storm.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 30th, 1870.

Dear Journal:—We feel very much encouraged at the political prospect in this county. Our citizens were eminently wise in the selection of Mr. W. C. Troy as the Senatorial standard bearer from this county. The nomination has given universal satisfaction. He is decidedly popular, and has entered the field with an earnestness that means success. He is a man of great energy, possessing much prudence in electioneering, and will make great inroads in the Radical ranks. If he is elected, of which we have no doubt, he will make a valuable representative of the real interests of our people. Mr. Murphy is popular, and with him and Mr. Troy as our Senators from this District, we shall feel at ease.

Two years ago this county went Radical by about 520 votes and it almost paralyzed the arm of Conservatism, but at the elections of the fall of 1868, Mr. Troy was prevailed upon to undertake the huge task of redeeming old Cumberland. He was placed at the head and to him was left the planning of the campaign. His efforts were crowned with success, a glorious achievement, for the county gave Seymour and Blair a majority of 83, making a gain of over 600 votes. I feel justified in making the assertion that our ticket will be elected by 150 majority or more.

In the Seymour and Blair campaign Mr. Troy, with the celebrated "Fire Department" of Fayetteville, (of which he was chief,) were out day and night.

Let every county work as Cumberland intends to do and Dockery will be defeated.

We had quite a storm of wind, rain and hail on the East side of Cape Fear, in this county, on the night of 28th inst. The out-crop was severely damaged. Mr. Guy's stables and cribs were blown down, and Mr. Taylor's kitchen was unroofed; fences were prostrated for miles and a great amount of damage done.

Yours, &c.,
B. S.

The Bladen Radical Pow-Wow—A Political Preacher—Blocker Tampering with the Delegates—Stif and General Fisher—The Negro and the Carpet-Bagger, &c., &c.

ELIZABETHTOWN, July 1st.

Dear Journal—The Radical Convention in Bladen on the 25th June was a rehash of the scenes that occurred in their recent Lumberton Convention. For some time past the carpet-baggers had been engaged in brilliant manoeuvres—pulling their wires carefully—but when the collision came, they found that the negroes were not so easily managed now as heretofore. The meeting opened by the Sheriff (Eldridge) calling his deputy (Wilkinson) to the Chair. This trick was quickly detected by some of the master spirits of the negro element, who raised such a yell that the Chair was vacated, and a Committee appointed, by no one in particular, to select permanent officers. This Committee soon brought forward Dugald Blue, who, smelling gun-powder ahead, "respectfully begged to be excused." F. W. Foster was next announced, who, amid the confusion, took possession of the Chair, with evident satisfaction to himself and chagrin of the anti carpet-baggers. Alex. Pone, a colored aspirant for legislative honors, was made way with, by allowing himself to be made Secretary. The Chair then proposed to appoint a "select committee of three" on nominations. The negroes objecting to any of "Foster's selections," the proposition was withdrawn, and a committee of twelve on nominations were appointed, six of whom were candidates, and received the nomination according to their report afterwards made. While this committee were out, the meeting was addressed by "Parson" Cashwell, who said he wanted to go to the Legislature *very bad*, but was objected to, first, because he was a preacher; second, because he loved the women too well; and third, because he was incompetent. He justified his course as a preacher in answer to charge No. 1; admitted charge No. 2; and said, in answer to charge No. 3, that he had as much sense as any Foster, not excepting the notorious Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, *via* New York. Mr. C. was proceeding to denounce the last Legislature as a swindle and a humbug, when James McCallum, a colored delegate of sound sense, and ever on the alert, asked the Chair what township O. H. Blocker represented. He was told by the Chair that Mr. B. was not a delegate, but only a visitor from Cumberland county. Then, says James, he is in the committee room, tampering with the committee in the interest of you Yankees, and if you don't have him to come out of there *we'll put him out*. Mr. B. soon made his exit from the room and from the Convention, whereupon James declared that the committee was sacked and the Convention was a swindle, and they (the negroes) would repudiate the whole concern at the August election! Mr. Cashwell concluded by telling his bear story, (which was a "very palpable hit" at the carpet-bagger,) and then yielded the floor to

Mr. "William Stif,"

another colored aspirant, who claimed the nomination for the "House of Commons," because his father had been bound out by the County Court of Chatham in 1840.—William finished his speech by broadly asserting that the negroes were inferior to the whites. At this point a colored delegate named Devane was loudly called for, but the Chair by some logic of its own, held that General Fisher, who had been called for by as many as *two* voices, was entitled to the floor. The General meekly came forward, and denied the assertion of "Mr. Stif," that the whites were superior to the negroes, &c., and while he was endeavoring to show that the converse of that principle was true, Mr. Elridge, the Chairman of the committee on nominations, came forward and announced among other things, that he had nominated himself and Mr. Fisher. Then it was that the pent up wrath of the negroes burst forth upon the devoted heads of the carpet-baggers—a dozen were on their feet at the same time—shouts, yells, curses, loud and deep, filled the air—a perfect bedlam ensued. If all the fiends had been unfettered and turned loose, they could not have created more confusion, nor enacted more disgusting scenes than your correspondent then witnessed. All the fury of the negroes seemed to be directed upon the three individuals (Eldridge, Fisher and Foster) who belong to that much persecuted (?) class of people among us denominated carpet-baggers. The negro leaders told their people to leave. A motion was here made to adjourn for a short time, but too late for the purposes intended, for by this time the negroes were outside, when speeches were made by those who were not afraid to denounce the unfair manner in which they had been treated. The shameless fraud practised upon them was to be seen by every one. Honest members of the Republican party proclaim publicly and boldly, that never were a people so foully used, so badly defrauded, and so shamefully taken the advantage of, as were the colored people, by the office loving and impecunious carpet-bagger. *The negroes see it.* Their favorite declared himself an independent candidate, amid their loudly expressed determination to stand by him. They seriously feel the want of some able and competent leader, however, to direct their affairs. After the most of the negroes had left, the carpet-baggers resorted to a *coup de main* by calling the Convention again and with *a guard at the door*—nominating the very same ticket. *Mark that.* But Saturday's doings sounded the death-knell of carpet-bagism in Bladen. "Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting" has been read upon the wall, by trembling carpet-baggers, and well may they reproach Galloway for sowing the seed which is speedily bringing about their political destruction.

Ever yours, CAPE FEAR.

For the Journal.

Railroad Meeting in Onslow.

JACKSONVILLE, July 4th, 1870.

On motion the meeting was organized by Dr. E. W. Ward being requested to act as Chairman and Mr. E. B. Sanders and Dr. C. Duffy, Jr., as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained, Hon. J. G. Scott defined the franchises granted by the Legislature to the projected Planter's Railroad, and W. & W. Branch from Teachey's Depot to New River.

Capt. J. C. McMillan advocated at length the advantages of the latter Road and urged its importance to the people of Onslow.

Maj. McClammy, Col. Moore and Mr. Bryan, of the delegation from Wilmington, in the interest of a proposed Road from Wilmington via the Sound to some point on New River, thence by steamer to connect with the Planter's Road, followed with convincing speeches.

Col. Fremont, who in answer to questions proposed, enlightened the meeting from his store of experience in railroad matters, cost of building up and cost of transportation, &c., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention do appoint a Committee of twelve persons, six from New Hanover and six from Onslow, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the work of making a Railway connection between the city of Wilmington and town of Jacksonville (or some place on New River) and that said commissioners take all necessary steps to procure a charter as favorable as possible, and similar to that granted the Wilmington & Weldon Railway Company, with authority for counties, cities and towns to subscribe to the capital stock of the same.

Resolved, That this commission be directed to negotiate with the Wilmington & Weldon Railway Company and see if by any agreement with that corporation its charter can be used in the construction of this Railway connection with advantage to the interests of this work.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners, by themselves and persons to be selected by them, shall canvass the counties interested for subscriptions to the work and when one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of *bona fide* subscriptions shall have been made, they may proceed to have a preliminary survey made of the several routes to determine the best one.

Resolved, That this Commission shall call the subscribers together as soon as one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of each subscriptions shall have been made, to organize a Company.

Under the above the Chair appointed, for Onslow county, E. W. Fonville, G. N. Ennet, J. W. Spicer, H. H. Sandlin, Chas. Duffy, Jr., and E. Murrill. For New Hanover county—Cols. Roger Moore, W. L. DeRosset and S. L. Fremont, Messrs. Alfred Martin and F. W. Kerchner and Maj. Chas. W. McClammy.

On motion the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion of J. M. Wooten, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of five to request the County Commissioners to order an election to be held on the first Thursday in August next to get the sense of the people of Onslow as to an appropriation by the county of $50,000 to be divided between two of the above mentioned schemes, the vote to decide which of them the funds shall be applied to.

Committee—C. Stephens, J. M. Wooten, D. E. Sandlin, A. J. Murrill, Dr. R. W. Ward.

On motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Wilmington JOURNAL and *Star* for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

E. W. WARD, Chairman.
E. B. SANDERS, C. DUFFY, Jr., Sec's.

For the Journal.

Columbus County.

JULY, 2D, 1870.

At a Conservative meeting held in Williams' Township for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held in Whiteville, July 4th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature, also candidates for county offices, Jackson Powell was called to the Chair, and A. C. Mears requested to act as Secretary.

K. Haynes explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

Col. T. F. Toon being called for, came forward and addressed the meeting in a few well timed remarks.

The following delegates were appointed to the County Convention: E. H. Todd, J. P. Stanley, F. K. Powell, E. Hinson, M. Wright, John Gore, Col. Esau Stephens, Col. E. S. Coleman, P. Blockman, S. P. Suggs, C. Spivey, Alva Sowles, L. C. Mills, S. Simons, J. C. Wright, A. C. Mears and Jackson Powell.

The following gentlemen were appointed to canvass the Township: N. H. Wilder, A. C. Mears, J. Q. Elkins, L. W. Stanly and J. M. Stanly.

It was moved and seconded, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication.

JACKSON POWELL, Chairman.
A. C. MEARS, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Anson.

Maj. Threadgill and Geo. W. Little, Esq., two of the nominees for county offices in Anson, (Sheriff and Trustee,) being at the time of their nomination "under disabilities" it was decided that should these "disabilities" not be removed within a certain time, the Convention would reassemble for further action on yesterday. It did so, and though there seemed to be a fair prospect of the wishes of the people being respected by our Representative (?) and these two gentlemen having their fetters removed, yet fearing Radical trickery and not wishing to embarrass the Conservative party by leaving the matter longer in doubt, Messrs. Threadgill and Little, in a spirit of magnanimity and patriotism highly creditable to them, withdrew their names from nomination. Popular, influential and esteemed, as these two gentlemen have ever been in Anson, this act of theirs is so highly praiseworthy that it will not soon be forgotten but will redound to their lasting credit and advantage.

Maj. Jas. M. Wall was nominated for Sheriff and Fulton C. Allen for Treasurer, and *they will be elected!*

A.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

ADDRESS OF HON. W. M. SHIPP.

To the People of North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2d, 1870.

I have heretofore been announced as a candidate for Attorney General of North Carolina. Sacrificing my own private interest and yielding to the solicitations of numerous friends, I have consented to occupy that position. Under the present Constitution the selection of that officer devolves upon the people. This officer is made by the Constitution ex-officio the legal adviser of the Executive Department; by law he is required to defend all actions in the Supreme Court, and also upon the request of the Governor or Legislature to appear in behalf of the people of the State in all causes or matters, civil or criminal, in which the people are interested, and to prosecute and defend all suits relating to matters connected with the several branches of the Executive Department.

Before asking your support for this very important office, I think it my duty to state briefly my views and principles. I sympathize fully in the efforts of the Conservative party to introduce retrenchment and reform, and relieve the State from the misrule under which she is unfortunately laboring. I am opposed to the party in power, because I think they have deceived and abused the confidence of the people; they have heaped upon them onerous taxes; they have vastly increased the public debt; they have wasted the public money; they have endeavored to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; and are now attempting to crush the spirit of the people under the heel of military power.

One question which has heretofore agitated and disturbed the public mind is settled beyond controversy. I mean the question of negro suffrage. His rights are now secured by constitutional provisions of the United States and the State governments. I do not, nor does any other *Southern* man, desire to disturb this constitutional settlement, much less to reduce the negro to slavery again as is sometimes charged. All are willing to lend him a helping hand. It remains for him to say how he will exercise the important privileges secured to him. Whether he will act the manly part of a freeman and think for himself, or whether he will be led and controlled by the arts and duplicity of designing and ambitious men. It behooves him to consider well his position, act well his part, and when he votes, do so with reflection and with an eye single to the welfare of his country. Attractive names and party epithets will not save the country. But while this question is settled, this important privilege conceded to the colored man, there is another important proposition impressing itself upon the mind of every just man that is constantly coming up before us. We have been taught to believe that when universal suffrage was attained, that act of justice, universal amnesty, would follow in its wake; but while this important right is conceded to the black man, while he is enfranchised and admitted to all the political privileges of a freeman, hundreds, I may say thousands, of white people are laboring under disabilities imposed by test oaths and constitutional amendments. Good men, patriotic men, men whom the people would delight to honor, are excluded from holding seats in the councils of the country, and even the most insignificant offices. I earnestly desire to see all upon terms of equality. The war ended more than five years since; the Southern armies surrendered to the superior power of the United States; the people as a unit acknowledged allegiance to the Government of the United States.—Since that time they have quietly submitted to the laws of the country, to the acts of Congress passed for the government of these States. They now desire to be placed upon terms of political equality with their former slaves, and to have the privilege of selecting their best men to represent them in the councils of the nation and to fill the offices of the country. It is difficult to comprehend the denial of this privilege, yet disability bills drag slowly through the Congress of the United States, and are opposed upon partizan grounds alone. Liberality upon the part of our rulers, a little magnanimity exhibited by the Congress of the United States would contribute more to restore confidence and bring about quiet and peace than all the fiery proclamations issued from the Executive Department.

Since the war our State Government has gone through many phases and changes. We had a Provisional Government inaugurated under the auspices of President Johnson and Gov. Holden. That was succeeded by the administration of Gov. Worth. We then had the reconstruction acts and the military rule of General Sickles and Canby. Under these reconstruction acts a Convention was called and assembled in the City of Raleigh to amend and adopt a Constitution. They entered upon their work and made a Constitution, which they submitted to the people. In that Convention there was an immense majority of the Republican party. They submitted an instrument which made many and radical changes in our system, leaving scarcely a relic of the old Constitution behind them. They re-organized the whole judiciary system; they made five Judges of the Supreme Court instead of three as heretofore; they made twelve Judges of the Superior Court instead of eight as heretofore; they abolished the County Courts and substituted a Board of Commissioners and a Probate Judge; they provided for annual sessions of the Legislature instead of biennial as heretofore; they extended the term of the Executive to four years instead of two; they provided for a commission to change the whole system of practice and proceedings in our courts of justice; they created other offices unknown to our former laws; in short, they remodeled our system of government. That Constitution was adopted by the people. The Radical party, with few exceptions, elected all their officers in the State and counties and took charge of the State Government. What has been their history from that period to the present? They made magnificent promises. We were to have Railroads almost everywhere—the mountains and the sea were to kiss each other. They promised universal education to the masses, white and black. The agricultural and mineral interest of the country were to be developed. The laws were to be made plain and simple, that everybody might understand them. They promised economy in the public expenses, and the poor man was to be the special object of care and consideration on the part of the party which then arose into power.

How have all these promises been fulfilled? Where are the railroads built?—The schools in operation? What has been done to develop the great industrial resources of the State? How have the laws been simplified? Where is the economy in public expenses? It can be scarcely necessary to make a serious answer to these questions. Every man's reflection suggests the answer in his own mind. Here and there in a few towns a school or two—if there be any in the country districts I have not heard of them. The agricultural and mineral interest of the country have been forgotten. It is true, we have had Code Commissioners at work, and although they are intelligent men, yet in their attempt to adopt a system of laws suited to the latitude of New York to the habits and customs of our people, they have succeeded in making a medley that is not understood by the people, by the legal profession, or by the Judges of our Courts. As for the railroads, where are they? Still dragging their slow lengths along. But how have this party succeeded in their financial management? The details of the operations in this department of our system would be marvelous and astonishing.

When the war ended our people were ruined in fortune and largely indebted publicly and privately. The Convention of 1865 repudiated the war debt, but left the debt contracted before the war still in existence. That debt, according to the message of Gov. Holden in November, 1869, was seventeen millions of dollars; a large, very large debt for the impoverished condition of the country. It was asserted, likewise, that the Constitution required the old debt to be paid, and that a refusal or omission to do so would bring upon our heads the shame and disgrace of repudiation. Yet, with these prominent and suggestive facts before them, this debt was increased by the party in power, at one bound, almost to near forty millions. Of course the interest of this debt was to be paid regularly and punctually; the ordinary expenses of the Government were likewise to be paid, so that the burden imposed upon the people and to be raised by taxes annual was enormous. These taxes, too, was to be collected out of all, poor as well as rich. The remorseless tax gatherer knows no friend. To carry out these appropriations bonds were issued and placed in the hands of various railroad Presidents and agents and were thrown upon the markets of the world. They were manipulated by brokers, jobbers and speculators. What sums were realized by these speculators is not, and I suppose, never will be known. It is certain that the State received no benefit from them.

How these appropriations were passed is a settled conviction. That outside influences were brought to bear, that rings within rings were formed, that money and bonds were used, is not only believed but established by evidence. But the people became outraged, and the Legislature attempted to retrace their steps. They repealed the laws making these appropriations and required a return of the bonds. Some of the Presidents refused to return them, insisting upon their legal rights. Others had sold and hypothecated their bonds for the loan of money, and others were unaccounted for, so that only a little over four millions are returned. Suits are also brought upon some of these bonds requiring the Treasurer to pay the interest. Those suits are still pending. Under these circumstances who can tell what the debt of the State really is.

Is it a wonder that the credit of the State is gone, that her bonds are hawked about and sold in the State of New York at one-fifth their value? Who is to blame? It is attempted to throw the odium of these appropriations upon a minority of fifteen Democrats who were in the Legislature. But it was a party measure upon which the party in power staked their success, and they must abide by the result and not attempt to throw off the responsibility by criminating others. Nor can their leaders now escape retribution by attempting to repudiate all the acts of the party. It sounds too much like the penitent lamentations of a convicted criminal at the bar of justice. This matter might be pursued further, but the history of these appropriations is so remarkable that it forms an era in Legislative history. In the annals of North Carolina we have never before heard of such extravagance, such charges of corruption, such wild waste of public money.

The internal improvements of the State are retarded and put back for years, in all probability, by this reckless conduct on the part of our legislators. What becomes of that great improvement in the West?—Where are the seven millions appropriated to build that magnificent work? One President in the North, Baltimore perhaps, the other flitting between Florida and Washington and New York so rapidly that you can scarcely point his place. These men were placed in power by the present administration, and the people of the West must place the resposibility upon the right shoulders.

But there are other things to be considered—the ordinary expenses, as they are called, of this present administration. It is startling. In one year, according to the report of the Auditor, as compiled and published in the Sentinel, the expenses of the State government amounted to seven hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. More than twice as much as Gov. Worth's administration, and many, many times more than other administrations that ever ruled in North Carolina. Under this system not only the State but the county governments have cost twice as much as in former years. The salaries and fees of officers are doubled; the costs of suits before Justices of the Peace are more than trebled, and so with everything.

It is impossible to go into detail in this Address. I ask the people to look into these matters, examine and see, then ask themselves the question if there is not necessity for reform. Nor is this all. The personal liberty of the citizen is threatened. A few months since the Chief Executive officer of this State proclaimed a county in a state of insurrection and asked Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and subject every man to the arbitrary rule of military power. More recently he has avowed a purpose, and is in fact carrying it into execution, preceded by a manifesto breathing threats and vengeance, of arming and equipping the militia, and raising three regiments for immediate and active service. He has appointed officers, and has even gone to a neighboring State and selected a commander of one of these regiments peculiarly obnoxious to many of our people. Why are all these warlike demonstrations? Why this martial array of troops? Why are we to have the music of the fife and drum? The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the militia, and may call them out to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. No one of these contingencies has arisen. There has been no insurrection. There has been no resistance to the execution of the laws. Everywhere the people are quiet and peaceable, and pursuing their business with energy and industry. In certain localities crimes have been committed, the persons of individuals have been violated, but there is no reason given why such crimes and such offences cannot be punished in the Courts of justice. The courts are open and undisturbed, and criminals are tried and convicted. No sane man can or ever will justify lawlessness let it assume what shape it may. All the County Conventions which have met in the State have condemned in unmeasured terms unlawful combinations of men by whatever name they may be called: whether they be called ku-klux, loyal leaguers, or any other name. I endorse these sentiments. There is no necessity for these military preparations, and I am persuaded that there is a deeper meaning than is revealed in these proclamations. Nor does it require prophetic vision to see that the means proposed are calculated to bring about the very result which is *apparently* so much deprecated. Where is the authority to be found justifying appropriations of money to raise and equip these regiments in a time of profound peace and at an immense expense. But the danger is to the liberty of the citizen, and of conflicts likely to be precipitated by the indiscretions and intemperate zeal of men dressed in a little brief authority. Let all the officers of the law do their duty. If one fail let him be punished, and I think all will be well. Evil doers will never be arrested by these military regiments. Recent experience has proven that "surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

We are, fellow-citizens, upon evil times, and it becomes you to act with prudence and discretion. Be not deterred from doing your duty. At the proper time march fearlessly and undismayed to the polls, and deposit your ballots for the cause of reform. Rescue your State from the hands of the men who have plunged her in debt, who have destroyed her credit, and made her name a by-word of reproach.

W. M. SHIPP.

The Late Robbery at the Treasury—Recovery of Part of the Money.

Treasurer Spinner on Tuesday evening received a telegram from Colonel Whitely, chief of the detective bureau of the Treasury Department, that he had recovered in New York six thousand four hundred dollars stolen in one package from the Treasury department about two weeks since, and to send on the witnesses in the case right away. Mr. H. G. Root, chief of the division in charge of the room where the robbery was committed, with a female clerk and a colored female messenger, accordingly left Washington Tuesday night for New York. The stolen money, it will be remembered, was in one package of two hundred ten-dollar notes, and was quietly appropriated by some visitor while being shown through the building.

Washington *Star*.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the 16th Senatorial District,

(HARNETT, CUMBERLAND AND SAMPSON COUNTIES.)

HAVING BEEN NOMINATED AS CANDIDATES for the office of Senator, we have, at a great sacrifice, accepted the nomination, believing that in so doing we should represent in the Legislature of North Carolina a high-minded, patriotic and worthy people, in whose bosom glows the fire of liberty to-day, as bright as that which urged the founders of the constitution to secure to posterity the blessings of a pure government. To urge you to work would be an act of supererogation, feeling as you must, that your dearest interests are at stake, nay, even your very liberties are threatened. Come to the polls, vote for the principles of Conservatism, which can alone secure you in the enjoyment of your once proud privileges as American freemen.—Drive from high places worthless men. Use no force save that which is still legally vouchsafed to you, viz: the power of ballots. With these powerful weapons you can yet redeem the good old State from disgrace and infamy. Your taxation must be reduced, your government administered upon a more economical plan. Reckless extravagance and open dishonesty must be checked. The former manly dignity of your office-holders must be restored. Virtue must again rule the councils of the State. Your court expenses must be reduced. Your justice's and constable's fees must be curtailed so that the poor man will not, when warranted for the pitiful sum of 50 cents, be compelled to pay to officials, who are not of his own choosing, the sum of $3 to $5 cost. The time must return when the people will again be sovereign, and the office-holders the servants of the people. There should again be restored that dependence of office holders upon the people, which is, indeed, the life and light of any republic.

There should be but one master in this land—the will of an honest constituency given to their servant, the office-holder.

The overthrow of liberty has begun in bold Congressional usurpations, and if not checked, sovereign States will become merely the dependent provinces of a despotic government.

Freemen, be up and doing. Our cause is your cause. Our hopes and fears are in common.—Come to our stand point; view the situation; shake off your lethargy; come with us into the struggle. With victory comes the return of peace and prosperity; with defeat comes degradation and ruthless ruin. Recollect that on the 4th day of August next, you will be called upon to exercise the privileged of freemen, and deposit your votes for the men of your choice. We flatter ourselves that we are not wholly unknown to the voters of this district. Come to the polls fearlessly, quietly and in solid phalanx. Let every county and township poll its full strength for conservatism, right and liberty. Let not the fear of military, organized by a Governor, who is reckless in his course, unmindful of your rights, and who seeks to oppress and destroy a people whom he has sworn to protect, keep you from a faithful discharge of your duty to your home, your friends and your country on that day.

Attend to your duty; claim the privilege of your birthright; face the usurpers, and tyranny will cower before your manly bearing and determined efforts. Do your duty fearlessly, and all will yet be well.

Stay at home, neglect your threatened rights and a gloomy, terrible fate awaits you. Sacrifice a little of your time, spend a little of your means, exert all your influence, bring out all to the polls, and the free and enlightened expression of the will of the people of the country will drive from our midst the harpies who now feed upon the very vitals of our republic.

C. TATE MURPHY, of Sampson.
W. C. TROY, of Cumberland.

july 3 238-1t—22-2t

OBITUARY.

REV. MICHAEL ROBBINS died at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Wm. L. Beery, in the city of Wilmington, May 18th, 1870, in his sixty-fifth year.

He was born in Brunswick county, on the 21st of October, 1805, and became a member of the M. E. Church about the year 1832. In 1840 he joined the South Carolina Conference, and received successively the following appointments:

Black River circuit, Black River and Pee Dee mission, Charlotte circuit, Savannah River mission, Bladen circuit, Rockingham circuit, Cheraw mission, Lincolnton circuit. While on this last work in 1847, a severe attack of bronchitis compelled him to retire from the itinerant field, to which he never returned. At the ensuing Conference he asked a location, and spent the remainder of his life in and about Wilmington.

As an itinerant Methodist preacher, he labored with great zeal and a considerable degree of success, sustained and aided by his faithful and patient wife, who still survives, and whose faithfulness and true womanly affection now find a sweet pleasure in doing honor to his memory since he is gone, as to his person while he lived. A more faithful and devoted wife never survived the loss of a more honored husband.

Bro. Robbins' last illness was protracted and painful. He was emphatically one of God's suffering children. Yet he was always ready to bear a good testimony for Jesus. In his darkest hours his confidence in the cross to which he clung, never faltered. Through months of gloomy suffering, he constantly expressed his readiness to die, and that he was only waiting, not in fear, but hope. He enjoyed much the intercourse with christian people, and especially ministers of the gospel, whom he greatly honored.

For several days immediately preceding his death he was perfectly unconscious, but he had said all that was necessary for the comfort of surviving friends.

Another hero of the past has fallen, but another crown is won. Another link has been riven on earth, but a new attractiveness has been added to the future. Another tongue is silent here, but another harp has been tuned up in heaven, and another star is added to the diadem of Jesus.

The funeral of Bro. Robbins was well attended, a large and appreciative circle of friends doing becoming honors to the memory of the man of God. His mortal remains rest in the beautiful Oakdale Cemetery, embalmed with tears and watched by faithful eyes, waiting the new life which the balmy breath of eternity's spring morning shall inspire.

Farewell, thou veteran of the cross, but not forever.

W. H. ROBY.

—

WILMINGTON, June 22, 1870.

MRS. ROBBINS—

Madam: At a meeting of the third Quarterly Conference of the Front Street M. E. Church, South, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in the exercise of his sovereign wisdom, to remove from among us, our beloved brother and father in Israel, Rev. MICHAEL ROBBINS, so long a faithful herald of the cross, and a member of this body; therefore,

Resolved 1st. That we avail ourselves of this, our first opportunity of signifying, as an official body, our sense of the loss which the Church has sustained; our appreciation of the services *he has rendered,* during a long and faithful life, and our *profound gratitude* to God for the grace afforded him in his affliction and death—to testify so satisfactorily of his confidence in the atoning blood of Christ.

Resolved 2d. That we tender to his bereaved companion, our christian sympathy, in this, her severest affliction, and pray God in her behalf, for comforting and sustaining grace.

Resolved 3d. That the Secretary be requested to furnish sister Robbins a copy of these resolutions, and also the Editor of the "Raleigh E. Methodist," with request to publish.

Yours, respectfully,
DR. W. CLAUS, P. E.
REV. W. M. ROBY, P. C.
JAS. W. KING, Recording Secretary.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 7—Noon.

Stocks weak. Money 3@5 ℔ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109¾; short, 110½. Gold, 111⅛. Bonds, 11⅞. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, old, 65½; new, 64½. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, old, 68¾; new, 65. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 74; Levee sixes, 77½; eights, 90. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 90½; fives, 77. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 85; sevens, 92½. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 52; new, 26½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 88¾; new, 80½.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and a shade lower. Corn firmer and quiet. Mess Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and steady. Cotton quiet and steady at 20 to 20½ cents—sales of 300 bales. Naval Stores dull and drooping. Freights nominal.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., has appropriated $250,000 for the improvement of James river.

A German chased his hat off a wharf at Hoboken, and when he was taken out of the dock he didn't need it.

EXPORT TABLE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for three months ending 30th June, 1870, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for same months in 1869:

COASTWISE.

ARTICLES.	New York.	Boston.	Philad'a.	Baltimore.	Salem, Mass.	Stockton, Me.	Total June, 1870.	May, 1870.	Total April, 1870.	Total, April, May & June, 1870.	Total, April, May & June, 1869.
Spirits Turp. bbls.	3,196	481	482	854	....	....	5,013	8,509	8,252	21,774	15,874
Crude Turp. "	613	....	....	....	....	....	613	370	474	1,457	4,510
Rosin....... "	34,056	....	4,551	7,288	....	....	45,895	38,783	35,823	120,501	127,016
Tar......... "	857	215	466	710	....	....	2,254	4,427	9,287	15,968	29,588
Pitch....... "	200	....	155	4	....	....	359	307	500	1,166	1,559
Cotton.......bales	451	....	84	40	....	....	575	1,734	2,032	4,341	2,271
Cotton Yarn "	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	10	8	23	16
Cotton Sheet'g "	45	....	29	....	....	....	74	58	78	210	113
Pea Nuts ....bush	10,884	....	53	738	....	....	11,675	15,592	11,584	38,851	24,206
Rough Rice "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,861
Lumber, P. P. feet	....	193,731	256,346	116,023	125,382	142,011	839,543	1,221,350	1,354,689	3,415,582	5,785,026
Timber " "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41,352
Shingles........	....	....	171,000	....	....	....	171,000	1,099,938	126,300	1,397,238	563,300
Staves, Cypress..	....	....	9,107	....	....	....	9,107	17,866	4,358	31,331	573,053
Staves, Oak......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

FOREIGN.

ARTICLES.	London.	Bremen.	Cork, for orders.	Roterdam.	St. John's, P. R.	Rio Grande, S. A.	Curacoa.	Total June, 1870.	Total May, 1870.	Total April, 1870.	Total April, May & June, 1870.	Total April, May & June, 1869.
Spirits Turp. bbls.	1,800	1.364	1,611	1,232	....	....	....	6,007	500	....	6,507	18,689
Crude Turp. "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rosin....... "	....	....	195	....	....	218	....	413	274	....	687	5,831
Tar......... "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,114	....	2,114	204
Pitch....... "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	4
Cotton.......bales	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton Yarn "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton Sheet'g "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pea Nuts ....bush	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Rough Rice "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lumber, P. P. feet	....	....	....	....	106,000	130,000	123,000	359,000	1,281,729	385,406	2,026,130	643,295
Timber " "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30,400	....	30,405	3,000
Shingles........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54,400	....	54,400	51,000
Staves, Cypress..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staves, Oak......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,150

Grand Totals.

ARTICLES.	Total June, 1870.	Total April, May & June, 1870.	Total April, May & June 1869.
Spirits Turp. bbls.	11,020	23,281	34,563
Crude Turp. "	613	1,457	4,510
Rosin....... "	46,308	121,188	132,847
Tar......... "	2,254	18,082	29,792
Pitch....... "	359	1,171	1,563
Cotton.......bales	575	4,341	2,271
Cotton Yarn "	5	23	16
Cotton Sheet'g "	74	210	113
Pea Nuts ....bush	11,675	38,851	24,226
Rough Rice "	....	....	1,861
Lumber, P. P. feet	1,198,543	5,441,717	6,428,321
Timber " "	....	30,400	44,352
Shingles........	171,000	1,451,638	614,300
Staves, Cypress..	9,107	31,331	573,053
Staves, Oak......	....	....	6,150

NOTICE.

ONSLOW BRANCH

OF THE

WIL. AND WEL. RAILROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened to receive Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company in each of the following places—from and after the 16th day of July—pursuant to the provisions of the Charter:

IN ONSLOW COUNTY.

Swansboro', Jacksonville, Snead's Ferry, Calvin Morton's, Catharine Lake, Etheridgeville, J. S. Wilkins' and Richlands—under the charge of M. C. Hoyt, Henry Jarmin, Frank Thompson, Simon B. Taylor, Dr. Charles Duffy, Jr., C. Stephens, A. J. Murrill, E. W. Fonville, E. W. Ward, Jasper Etheridge.

IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

Warsaw, Kenansville, Magnolia, Chinquepin, Hallsville and Teachy's—under the charge of G. W. Bradham, H. Trimble, J. G. Kenan, N. E. Armstrong, H. G. Maxwell, J. J. Whitehead, J. C. Mallard, O. K. Burton, L. W. Hodges, J. N. Stallings, L. A. Merriman and D. G. Morrissey.

IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Wilmington—under the charge of S. L. Fremont, G. Z. French, Roger Moore and E. D. Hall.

july 8 22-w1t

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ ℔ 30 @ 31	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand..2 25 @ 2 75	
New.......2 75 @ 3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ ℔.,	
Tallow......18 @ 20	
Adamantine. 18 @ 20	
Sperm.......50 @ 55	
COFFEE, ℔ ℔.,	
Java.........30 @ 35	
Laguayra....23 @ 26	
Rio..........18 @ 23	
St. Domingo.25 @ 28	
COTTON, ℔ ℔.,	
Ord. to Mid'g 15 @ 18	
Strict Mid'g .00 @ 19	
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ℔ yd 25 @ 28	
Dundee.......00 @ 33	
Flax.........28 @ 30	
Double Anc'r 27 @ 32	
Rope, ℔ ℔.. 7 @ 10	
CORN MEAL,	
℔ bushel..1 40 @ 1 45	
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting,	
℔ yard.. 12 @ 16	
Yarn, ℔ 5 ℔ 1 80 @ 2 00	
FEATHERS,	
℔ ℔..........65 @ 75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1...28 00 @30 00	
No. 2...00 00 @00 00	
No. 3...00 00 @00 00	
Mullets... 7 00 @11 00	
Herring,	
East.....8 00 @ 9 00	
N.C.roe. 0 00 @12 50	
do cut, 8 00 @10 00	
do gross, 7 00 @ 8 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔ 9 @ 10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern	
Family... 7 00 @10 00	
Superfine. 6 00 @ 6 25	
Fine.......5 75 @ 6 00	
Ex. Super 6 00 @ 6 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,	
Family.... 8 00 @ 8 50	
Superfine. 7 00 @ 7 25	
GLUE, ℔ ℔..16 @ 20	
GUNNY BAGS.25 @ 00	
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Per ton. 82 50 @85 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn......1 30 @ 1 35	
Oats.........80 @ 85	
Peas, Cow 0 00 @ 2 00	
Rice, rough 0 00 @ 0 00	
Carolina..... 7 @ 8	
HIDES, ℔ ℔.,	
Green........5 @ 7	
Dry..........14 @ 15	
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s.,	
Eastern...1 20 @ 1 30	
Northern.. 75 @ 1 00	
IRON, ℔ ℔.,	
English, ass'd 8 @ 10	
American, ref. 0 @ 10	
American, sheer......9 @ 10	
Swede.......10 @ 12	
Hoop, ℔ ton..100 00@120 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)	
Whiskey,..1 35 @ 2 25	
Bourbon ..2 00 @ 1 00	
N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00	
Gin.......4 00 @ 7 00	
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00	
do Apple 2 75 @ 3 00	
do Peach 3 00 @ 3 50	
LUMBER, (River,	
Fl'r Bds..15 00 @17 00	
Wide do .12 00 @14 00	
Scantling 10 00 @12 00	

LIME, ℔ bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00	
From store 0 00 @ 1 40	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
Cuba, hhds..38 @ 42	
do bbls..43 @ 45	
Sugar house.25 @ 28	
do bbls..28 @ 32	
Syrup, bbls..50 @ 1 00	
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine ℔ 280 ℔s.	
Virgin new 0 00 @ 3 00	
Yellow dip. 0 00 @ 2 25	
Hard......0 00 @ 1 20	
Tar, ℔ bbl. 0 00 @ 1 30	
Tar, in ordr 0 00 @ 1 50	
Pitch, City 0 00 @ 1 90	
Rosin, pale 4 25 @ 5 00	
do No. 1..2 50 @ 3 50	
do No. 2 .1 60 @ 1 70	
do No. 3..0 00 @ 1 45	
Spirits Turpentine.	
℔ gal......33½ @ 34	
NAILS, ℔ ℔.,	
Cut..........5 25 @ 5 50	
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00	
Linseed ...1 40 @ 1 50	
Machinery.1 75 @ 2 00	
Kerosene....40 @ 42½	
PEA NUTS,.1 50 @ 2 25	
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush 1 30 @ 1 50	
Irish, ℔ bbl 2 50 @ 3 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ ℔.,	
N. C. Bacon.	
Hams.........22½ @ 23	
Middlings....21 @ 22	
Shoulders....19 @ 20	
Hog round..20 @ 21	
Western Bacon.	
Hams.......17 @ 20	
Middlings....18 @ 18½	
Shoulders ...15 @ 15½	
Lard, N. C...19 @ 20	
do North'rn 16 @ 20	
Butter, N. C. 00 @ 30	
do North'rn 35 @ 42	
Cheese.......18 @ 20	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
City Mess 00 00 @33 00	
Thin " 00 00 @00 00	
Prime,...00 00 @00 00	
Rump.....28 00 @30 00	
SALT, Alum, per bag 2 bush. 1 50 @2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground	
cargo...0 00 @ 1 50	
from store. 0 00 @ 1 60	
American ..1 50 @ 1 55	
SUGAR, ℔ ℔.,	
Cuba.........12½ @ 13½	
Porto Rico..13 @ 13½	
C............13½ @ 14	
B............14 @ 14½	
A............00 @ 15	
Crushed.....15½ @ 16	
SOAP, ℔ ℔.,	
Northern,....6½ @ 10	
Wilmington,	
Ext. Family, 10½ @ 11	
Family .....10 @ 10	
Chemical,...0 @ 8	
Pale.........8 @ 9	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract ..4 00 @ 5 50	
Common ..0 00 @ 3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,	
W. O. bbl 00 00 @30 00	
R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping. 10 00 @11 00	
Mill, prme 7 50 @ 8 00	
Mill Fair. 6 00 @ 7 00	
Mill, inferior to ord..... 3 00 @ 5 00	
TALLOW, ℔ ℔..10 @ 11	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

July 7, 1870.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review no change has taken place in the price of this article. A steady demand has existed for distillers' purposes, and all brought in has been readily taken at $3 for virgin, $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 20 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts for the week have been small, reaching only 1,134 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	395	$3 00	$2 25	$1 20
Saturday	71	3 00	2 25	1 20
Tuesday	483	3 00	2 25	1 20
Wednesday	185	3 00	2 25	1 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just closed we have little or no change to report in the market for this article—prices having ruled about the same as last quoted. A moderate demand has existed from shippers, and parcels have generally found sale upon arrival at quotations given below—the market closing quiet but steady at 33¾ cents for Southern, and 34 cents for New York packages, with little or no stock in first hands. We quote sales for the week as follows:

	casks	at cents ℔ gallon.
Friday	34	33¾
Do	88	33¾
Saturday	260	33¾
Do	40	34@34½*
Do	90	34½*
Tuesday	100	33¾
Do	215	33¾
Wednesday	312	33¾
Do	25	34*
Thursday	60	33¾

* Second hand and new New York packages.

ROSIN.—We have nothing new to report in the market for this article since the close of our last review. The market generally has ruled quiet for all grades, and sales have been somewhat restrained. For a day or two past, however, there has been some enquiry for shipment for strained and extra Pale, but there is no activity manifest, and sales can only be effected at about former figures. Receipts are only moderate, and the stock of all descriptions in factors' hands is rather small. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 400 bbls. at $1 45 for strained, and $4 50 for extra Pale; Saturday, 1,020 bbls. at at $1 45 for strained, $1 75@$1 80 for No. 2, $2 25 for low No. 1, $3 50 for No. 1, $4@$4 37½ for Pale, and $4 50@$4 75 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 225 bbls. at $1 45 for strained; Wednesday, 682 bbls. at $1 45 for strained, and $3 50 for No. 1—all ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Receipts for some time past have been meagre, barely sufficient coming in to establish a market. There is, however, very little demand. We quote small sales at $1 30 in water, and $1 50 ℔ bbl. in shipping order.

BARRELS—The supply of empty spirit barrels is fully fair, and demand meagre. We quote in small lots from wharf as follows: Second hand country, $2 10@$2 20 as they run, and $2 30@$2 40 for selected, and $2 25@$2 50 for new; New York $2 75@$3 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 30@31 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Very few are being brought to market, and there is only a small stock in butchers' hands. A moderate demand exists; and we quote beeves on the hoof at 7@9 cents ℔ lb. for net meat, and Sheep at $2@$2 25 each.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair stock, and sells from the mills at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—For this article the market has been almost entirely neglected for the week just ended. We can hear of the sale of only one small lot (on Saturday) at 17½ cents for low middling. Since then no sales have transpired, the small stock here being held for higher figures than buyers are willing to operate at, and we quote the market as closing quiet at above figure.

EGGS—Are coming in quite freely, and sell by the quantity at 20@21 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all descriptions are in moderate supply, and at present there is only a light demand. We give the following as rates from store: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—Receipts of Northern and Western brands are moderate, and there is a fair stock in dealers' hands. The demand is mainly for small lots, and sales are being made from store at figures given in table, as in quantity and quality.

GRAIN—The CORN market rules about the same as noted in our last. Receipts have been rather light for the week, being only about 4,500 bushels, which have gone into store, and there are no cargo sales to report. The stock in dealers' hands is fully fair, and we quote a moderate business doing from store at $1 30 for mixed, and $1 40 for white, sacks included. In the absence of cargo sales we quote nominally at $1 20@$1 30 ℔ bushel for white.——OATS—Are in merely retail demand, and stock moderate. From store we quote as selling in lots to suit at 80@85 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS—None worthy of report received for some time, and very few if any on market. There is a brisk enquiry, and parcels would find quick sale upon receipt at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ bushel for Cow.——RICE—Clean is in small stock, but fully sufficient for the light demand which exists. Carolina sells at 7½@8 cents ℔ lb.

HAY.—Market fully supplied, and demand light. A few small lots of Northern received and sold from wharf at 70@75 cents ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern is nominal at $1 15@$1 20 by the quantity.

LIME.—Supply moderate, and only a retail demand. From store we quote as selling at $1 40 ℔ cask.

LUMBER.—Supply fully fair, and only a light shipping demand. We quote cargo price as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Is in fair stock, and demand mainly in the retail way. See table for store quotations.

PEA NUTS—Are wanted, and very few if any on market. No sales of consequence, and we give the following quotations: Inferior and ordinary $1 50@$1 65, fair $1 80@$1 90, and prime $2 20@$2 25 ℔ bushel.

POTATOES.—New crop Irish are in fair supply, and sell at 70 cents @$1 ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—Is brought to market sparingly, and is in fair request. We quote live chickens at 30@35 cents, and grown fowls at 40@50 cents each.

PROVISIONS—In the BACON market there is nothing new to report for the week. Arrivals of North Carolina cured have been unusually light for some time, and in consequence the stock has become materially reduced—being barely sufficient to supply present wants. There is an active enquiry from retailers, and receipts would meet with ready sale. We quote in lots at 18@19 cents for shoulders, 20@21 cents for sides, 20@21 cents for hog round, and 22@23 cents ℔ lb. for hams—highest figures being for choice lots.—*Western* is only in light demand, and the market is fairly supplied. From store we quote as follows: Smoked, 14½@15 cents for shoulders, 17½@18 cents for sides, and 17@20 cents ℔ lb. for hams;—dry salted, 14½@15 cents for shoulders, and 17½@17½ cents for sides.——LARD—Northern is in fair stock, with a moderate business doing in the small way from store at 16@20 cents ℔ lb., as in quality.——PORK—The supply of Northern is very small, but sufficient to meet the light retail demand. See table for quotations from store.

SALT—Is only in retail enquiry, and market fairly supplied. Sells in the small way from store at $1 50 for American and $1 60 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground. A cargo of 2,500 sacks was received on Monday, direct from Liverpool, but has not been sold.

SHINGLES—Are in light receipt, and there is some enquiry for shipment. We quote sales of Common at $3 ℔ M.

TIMBER—Continues to be brought in slowly, and we note rather more enquiry for mill purposes—former prices being fully sustained. About all received has been taken at figures given in table.

WOOD.—Receipts meagre, and sales have been made by the quantity at $2 75@$3 for prime and ash, and $3@$3 25 ℔ cord for oak and lightwood.

FREIGHTS.—The market to coastwise ports rules quite dull, though we have no change to report in prices. Vessels are rather scarce, but there is sufficient ship room to take the produce offering. See table for rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 60
Rosin, "	35 @ 0 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale.	00 @ 2 00	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 90	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ½	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 6 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 80	0 00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 00	6 00 @ 6 50
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 12½
Lumber	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 10 0

A Broadside for Humbugs.

Incompetence and assurance generally go hand in hand, and of all the tribe of pretentious knownothing with which society is afflicted, the unscientific "medicine men" who attempt to tamper with the health of the community are the most dangerous and the most impudent.

So much by way of Text. Now for a special and particular application.

It appears that a mushroom growth of so-called "Bitters," is springing up under different names in various localities, particularly in the Southern and Western States, which the venders have the hardihood to recommend to easy-going people upon whom they think they can impose, as a substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, long recognized by every class as the purest and best medicated stimulant and invigorant the world affords.

The concoctions referred to being composed of worthless material, offer a larger margin for profit than that Celebrated Tonic, and hence the anxiety of dollar worshipping dealers to foist them upon the public in its place.

But "forewarned is forearmed," and all parties whom these distinguished (!) beings are endeavoring to coax and inveigle into substituting trash for a standard remedy, are hereby informed of the selfish and sordid motives which underlie the representations in question.

The great popularity and vast sales of Hostetter's Bitters cannot, of course, be seriously impaired by these "tricks of trade," but as the debilitated and suffering have a direct interest in the matter, it is only an act of common humanity to put them on their guard.

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.

PURSUANT to authority vested in me by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Spaight Hill, I shall, on the 13th day of August, 1870, on the premises, offer for sale to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of Land near Faison's Depot, known as the "Rhodes Place," containing 862 acres. This tract of Land is situated in one of the best cotton growing sections of North Carolina, and is considered very superior Lands, well adapted to the growth of cotton, &c., &c.—This is the chance for a bargain.

Terms of sale—One-half of the purchase money in six months, the balance at the end of twelve months; to be secured by note with approved sureties. Title retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.

july 8 22-wts

MRS. RANSOM'S SEMINARY.

THE FIFTH SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS institution will begin the first Thursday in October next.

There will be a full corps of the ablest teachers.

The Principal assures her former patrons and the public generally, that nothing shall be wanting to make her Seminary the peer in every particular of the best in the United States.

Further notice will be given in September.

MRS. ROBERT RANSOM, Principal.

july 3 238-3t—22-1t

MARRIAGE IS HONORABLE.

Essays for Young Men on the honors, pleasures, and advantages of a happy MARRIAGE, as contrasted with Single Life, and the fearful EVILS OF CELIBACY, in modern times. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

may 25 204-3md&wch

"New York Hotel."

721 Broadway

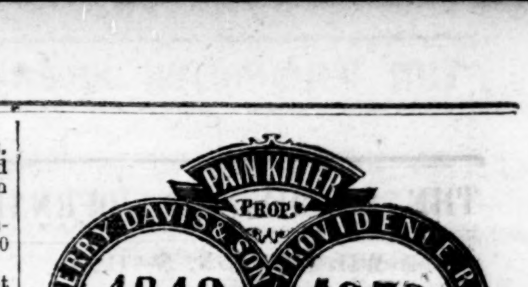
D. M. HILDRETH & CO., Proprietors,

NEW YORK CITY.

THIS HOTEL, so widely and popularly known as the favorite resort of Southerners while sojourning in this city, has been released for a term of years by its present proprietors, and is now in process of thorough renovation. No expense will be spare to render it, as in days of yore, an agreeable house for its patrons.

The proprietors, while tendering their sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have received, beg leave to assure their guests that in the future the Hotel will retain its former well deserved reputation.

may 1 181—eodd2mw2m*



This Valuable Family Medicine has been wide l and favorably known in our own and foreign countries, upwards of

THIRTY YEARS.

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, *a sure remedy;* and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

july 7 240-1md&w

WALTHAM

Watches.

THE EXTENSIVE USE OF THESE WATCHes for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these timekeepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch, merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks, than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those Living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

American Watch Co., - - - Waltham, Mass.
Amn. Watch Co - - - - Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co.,
Crescent St., - - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
Appleton, Tracy & Co., - - Waltham, Mass.
Waltham Watch Co. - - - Waltham, Mass.
P. S. Bartlett, - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
William Ellery, - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
Home Watch Co., - - - Waltham, Mass.

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

A descriptive circular giving much useful information sent to any address on application.

No watches retailed by the Company.

Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.

Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.

april 19 173-eod-d&w3mch

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

VERMIFUGE.

WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY CHILDREN die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained, it is certatn.

Also, it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms;* for so surely as they exist, can they be

SAFELY AND CERTAINLY

removed from the most DELICATE INFANTS, by the timely use of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmles, contains no Mercury, being a

PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOSITION,

And may be administered with the UTMOST SAFETY TO CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

CAUTION.

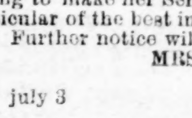
Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are B. A. This is the article that has been so

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
FORMERLY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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How Lost! How Restored!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price, 6 cts.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid,* on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York; Postoffice Box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cts.

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Clinton Male Academy,

CLINTON, N. C.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS 4TH MONDAY IN July. Circulars, address

GRADY & McLEOD, Principals.

june 23 229-d&w6w

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

War! War!! War!!!

Governor Holden, Commander-in-Chief, Colonel I. J. Young, Aid-de-Camp, Major-General Jones, Brigadier-General Douglass and Private Carrow, U. S. Marshal, of the N. C. S. M. have gone to Washington on important business.

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility."

Brigadier General Dockery.

We see that Brigadier General Dockery, N. C. S. M., has announced his intention of addressing his fellow citizens at several points in this section of the State, commencing at Lillington on the 1st of July. It is not stated whether he will advocate his claims as a candidate for Congress on these occasions, or whether he is acting under orders of Major General A. J. Jones, and his purpose is to enroll the State Militia. Of course we cannot tell, if the latter supposition be correct, whether he will enlist any *minute men*, or will receive companies for Colonel Kirk's regiment of State Troops. Applicants must apply directly to Brigadier General Dockery.

By the way, we see that the Governor has appointed three Radical candidates for Congress, and two aspirants, Major Generals Jones and Brogden, and any number of candidates for the Legislature, to take command of brigades and divisions in his military organization. We suppose these gentlemen will have military charge of the ballot-boxes, in order to maintain the freedom and purity of elections.

Major General Jones and his Brigadier Dockery, have such an exalted opinion of each others honesty and courage, that we have no doubt their commands will be benefited by the example of official regard and admiration mutually existing between their commanding officers. We have no doubt that Jones will do all he can to promote the Congressional aspirations of his immediate subordinate, and will turn the Division out to salute the Brigadier in honor of his election, should he be successful.

Third Congressional District.

The declination of Colonel BENNETT leaves the Conservatives without a Congressional candidate in this District. The duty of action now devolves upon the Executive Committee, by resolution of the Fayetteville Convention. We regard their action as very important, and arrangements are being made for an early meeting of the Committee, which will be duly announced.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* says the Committee should put forward the best and ablest man, whose disabilities have been removed, that can be secured, and mentions in this connection GILES LEITCH, of Robeson; H. C. WALL and D. MALLOY, of Richmond; L. L. POLK and J. M. WALL, of Anson, and A. M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.

On the other hand, the Wilmington *Star* thinks it best not to put forward a candidate, at the late day at which it would be possible for the Committee to act. We have received letters advocating this view from two sources in the District worthy of consideration.

The resolution of the Fayetteville Convention, however, would seem to leave no discretion to the Committee, and their duty appears to be confined simply to the selection of a candidate in case the nominee declines.

We trust the papers of the District will give some thought to this matter, and we hope the members of the Committee will be favored with the advice of their friends in regard to it. As a member of that Committee, we invite the views of our friends, promising that all will receive due consideration.

Second Congressional District.

The death of Representative Heaton of the Second Congressional District has put the Radical aspirants into serious commotion. Estes, who had retired from public life, has suddenly turned up, and Brogden has been waiting a long while for his reward. He has sacrificed the respect of his friends and his own self respect, and grows anxious to get his pay.

But the negroes, whose large majorities in Edgecombe and Craven give the District to the Radicals, are for "putting in an appearance," and Jackson, of Edgecombe, is looming up as the prospective candidate. As Heaton's vacancy must be filled as well as a member elected for the new Congress, it will hardly be possible to cheat the colored people out of both.—Their strength demands one of the places, and can command it.

Colonel Clarke will be a power in the Nominating Convention if he will only organize his regiment in time. By a judicious exercise of his prerogatives in the several counties of the District he could easily secure the prize and resign the Colonelcy.

Judge Thomas, the loyalist, who signed the ordinance of Secession, wants to go to Congress, and he will have the active and interested support of Judge Green, of Newbern, whose Radicalism is just new enough to be at a white heat, and would like to reap the reward of his devotion to "the flag" and to "the nation," by stepping into Judge Thomas' old shoes. Green seems to have waited to give in his experience until the physicians thought Heaton was sick unto death.

Then there is that enterprising carpet-bagger, Lehman, who has been after something ever since and before the State was reconstructed. He would like to go. But unlike Thomas, his nomination will leave no vacancy, and he stands no chance.

What an opportunity Galloway has lost by not holding on to his determination of moving to Newbern. He has not played his cards well.

As Jackson is the only prominent colored aspirant, we venture to say that Brogden, Clarke and Thomas will each court his influence, and give him the short term to secure his support for the long one.—If Jackson is smart he will claim the nomination for the next Congress and let the three scalawags fight it out for the vacancy.

Onslow Railroad.

We are glad to see that an earnest and active effort is being made to further the project of building a railroad from this city to some point on New River in Onslow county. We know of no improvement of a similar magnitude more important to Wilmington or to the people of Onslow. A direct road to Snead's Ferry, or Stone Bay, would be less than forty miles, over a level country, with no important streams to cross. The completion of this road would not only develop some of the best farming lands in New Hanover county, but by means of the river and railroad, would open almost the entire county of Onslow to our trade. In a business point of view it is impossible to calculate the advantages of this work. In proportion to its cost no road could be built or connection opened so beneficial to our city.

Then, too, a railroad skirting the Sound would add greatly to the comforts and pleasures of a residence here. A quick and cheap ride to the seacoast would enable all, rich and poor, to spend their holidays and their spare time enjoying the delightful and health-giving breezes of old Ocean. Innumerable places of entertainment would be established along the coast, and no one can fail to recognize the advantages of being able to leave the heat and dust of the city to while away a day or two upon the Sound.

The vast reduction in the prices of several articles which form no inconsiderable proportion of our daily food, which the completion of this road would effect, is an important consideration to make this enterprise a very popular one, and calculated to recommend it to our people. No head of a family could well refuse to subscribe aid to the road when he could be satisfied that there would be an annual reduction of twenty-five to one hundred dollars in the purchase of fish, oysters, vegetables, fruit, &c., for family consumption.

We believe that by fixing the shares of stock at fifty or twenty-five dollars, a very large sum can be raised in this city and county for this enterprise. Our business men can and will subscribe liberally, in order to secure the products of the rich section which would be brought into cheap and quick connection with our market. Many would lend aid because they would save considerably in their household expenses, and very many others would take stock in order to have railroad communication with the sea coast. There are very few citizens in Wilmington, we are persuaded, who will not lend a helping hand to a greater or less degree.

We have had several conversations with gentlemen living along and near the line of the proposed road, and all think that liberal subscriptions could be secured to this project, payable in money, lands, work and cross ties. The greatest interest is felt, and every one within five miles of the line would aid to build the road. Subscriptions to be paid in work and cross-ties could be made available at once, while those in lands would enable the Company to raise money for the purchase of the equipment of the road.

It is now, possibly, too late to undertake to popularize the enterprise, as we advocate, before the meeting at Jacksonville on the Fourth of July, but our delegates can see what aid may be expected from the county and citizens of Onslow in case New Hanover will meet them half way. Much can be done here, and if we are assured that the people of Onslow will join us, the road can and will be built.

But why could not the city of Wilmington, in its corporate capacity, aid in such a work? No citizen could possibly object, whether he owned property or not. A subscription by the city of one hundred thousand dollars would secure the road beyond all doubt, and it could put its money in nothing which would confer greater benefits or make better returns. In interesting all our citizens in the enterprise by the means we propose, any objections to a liberal subscription upon the part of the city would be obviated.

We believe this road should and can be built. It is worth a strenuous effort.

For the Journal

Sampson County.

At a meeting of the Radical party held at Beaman's Cross Roads, Sampson county, June 25th, 1870, the following nominations were made:

For the Commons—Jas. R. Maxwell, Conservative.

For Commissioners—Hardy Daughtry, John Bullard, Lemon H. Lee, D. A. Cooper, Radicals, Chas. Chesnutt, Conservative.

For Sheriff—Jas. H. Robinson, Conservative.

For Register of Deeds—Wm. H. Johnson, Conservative.

For Treasurer—G. S. Bronson, Conservative.

For Surveyor—Jas. C. Williams, Radical.

For Coroner—Wm. H. Warren, Radical.

Question—What does this mean, nominating Conservatives on the Radical ticket.

Answer—It means using a few Conservatives as tools, to defeat the regular nominees of the Conservative party, and to elect the Radical ticket.

This is a Radical trick, and we hope no true Conservative will lend himself to any such unworthy purpose.

CONSERVATIVE.

Star will please copy.

Some Light.

The people and the Treasury were robbed of $100,000 by the purchase of 8,000 acres of land for a penitentiary site. *Mum* has been the word with the Governor.

The Western North Carolina Railroad has been swindled out of millions of money. *Mum* has still been the word with the Governor.

Dr. Sloan has received a bribe of $20,000. *Mum* has continued to be the word with the Governor. The Governor thinks him yet worthy to handle the peoples' money.

Bibles, a carpet-bag bankrupt, bought of the Board of Education 300,000 acres of land at 10 cents per acre; and sold it in New York for $90,000, or treble the amount he had bought it at. The Legislature heard of the fraud and passed an act that the Board should have the Legislature to pass upon the sale before the deed was made. This action of the Legislature broke the bargain.

Remember reader, that the Governor, and Ashley, of Cape Cod, and Menninger, of Hellsgate, N. Y., and Jenkins the Treasurer, and Cebe Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, and Henderson Adams, whose papers were piled up in the rotunda by order of the Supreme Court, constitute the Board of Pubic Instruction.

These six worthies constitute the Governor's cabinet; they sold the land. This act requiring the approval of the Legislature was greatly in the way of the Governor and his cabinet.

When the Legislature assembled after recess, that body repealed the act requiring the sale of the land to be submitted for their approval, and passed an act allowing the Governor and his Cabinet to sell, but not for a less sum than $50,000.

They all knew that Bibles could get $90,000 in New York, for that was the sum he had bargained it off for before.

Before the members had all left the city for their homes, the Governor and Cabinet sold the land for $50,000 to Bibles and Marshal Carrow, and that without advertising the same even for a day.

This is fraud so gross that some people call it robbery.

George W. Swepson paid $241,000, mostly to bribe members of the Legislature. He paid much of it through Gen. Littlefield, Gov. Holden's confidential friend and partner in the *Standard* office.

Dr. Sloan, one of the Governor's Railroad Presidents, received $20,000 of this $241,000.

If the Governor is displeased with any one of these vile transactions, he has never had the honesty to say so.

Major Smith, the Governor's Railroad President, with the Governor's knowledge, (it is said,) had a special train at night to take George W. Swepson out of the city, that he might avoid and escape the committee who were investigating these frauds.

But, where is the light? asks the reader. Be patient we are coming to it.

The eight *per cent.* North Carolina Rail-road bonds were sold at 65 cents in the dollar, when they were worth 100 cents. The State lost $63,000 by this sale. The Treasurer made the sale to George W. Swepson and the Governor approved it. Now comes the light. Hon. John T. Deweese, bosom friend of the Governor, requested a friend of the *Sentinel* to ask through its columns how much the Governor received for allowing the bonds to be sold at 65? The gentleman to whom he was talking asked if he received anything. "Yes," said the Governor's honored friend, calling on God as a witness, "he received $25,000 for allowing the bonds to go at sixty five."

Deweese made this statement near twelve months ago. It came to our knowledge on yesterday.

Let us have light as well as peace.—"Oh these Ku-Klux."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Virginia—Literary Societies—Address of Hon. George H. Pendleton.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, June 29.

The immense crowd of both sexes from all sections of the Union assembled in the University Hall to-night to hear the address before the literary societies by Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. In coming forward he was received with applause. The subject of the address was the constant, unremitting progress of the human race in everything which tends to its civilization and elevation; that this progress is the result of the efforts of individual men; that every human life aids or retards it, and the consequent duty of every man is to develop to the largest extent every capacity of mind and soul and body, that he may contribute his just share to the general advancement of the race. This main idea was enforced by historic illustrations, comparisons of the civilization of the world at different epochs and in different countries. He alluded to the foundation of the University and to the lives and characteristics of its three great patrons, the splendid trinity of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Pendleton made the following reference to national affairs:

It is true we are building up States in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains with wonderful rapidity; it is true we span the continent with rail and wire, and send our thoughts in an instant across the waters of old ocean itself; it is true we are advancing with unequalled speed towards the summit of national power and renown. So much the greater reason why we should not lag behind in the pathway of purely intellectual and literary eminence. So much the greater reason that we should at all times remember that there is something better than national prosperity, something worthier our efforts than physical honor and accumulated wealth. Let us find with hope an incentive in the fact that the ages of greatest physical activity have been those of the greatest intellectual impulses.

Mr. Pendleton said the true test of the worthiness of the age is the worthiness of ourselves, which each thinking man should put to himself in the secrecy of his heart: "Learning by experience, teaching by example."

The address gave great satisfaction to all hearers, and Mr. Pendleton was frequently interrupted with applause during its delivery.

Light on Life Insurance.

The facts respecting the paid up life insurance policy intended for General Grant are gradually coming to the surface. We are informed by the Evening Post that the scheme was first started by General Horace Porter, one of the military secretaries at the White House, and Mr. James Wheeler, his brother in-law. Wheeler, it seems, is employed as an agent to procure business for the Equitable Life Company, and as such, receives a handsome commission for every policy that is issued upon his solicitation. A paid up life policy of $50,000, which would cost $27,000 in cash, would give to Mr. Wheeler about $1,500 as commission. Accordingly, General Porter is said to have written and put into Wheeler's hands a letter calling upon friends of the President to subscribe the sum of $27,000 for this purpose; and with this letter Mr. Wheeler went about among some prominent Republican politicians and office holders, endeavoring to obtain their subscriptions. In this city, as we understand, he succeeded in procuring subscriptions to the amount of $8,000; and, as the Evening Post states, he had also realized $10,000 from office-holders and others in Philadelphia. Among the subscribers in this city we learn that the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of the Port, was down for the liberal contribution of $1,000.

Mr. Henry Clews, the handsome and wealthy banker of Wall street, was also down for $1,000, and some other officials and politicians of various rank had signed the subscription paper. The Hon. Thomas Murphy, however, though he had been applied to, had not signed. Gen. Jones, the Postmaster, was mentioned in a memorandum in the hands of Wheeler, and the subject was about to be urged upon his attention, when the publication of the scheme by the independent press arrested his further progress. It was expected that Gen. Jones would furnish at least $1,000. Mr. Cornell, the Surveyor of the Port, Gen. Merritt, the Naval Officer, and Judge Folger, the Sub-Treasurer had neither of them shown any willingness to contribute, though we dare say they had been applied to. Some contributions had also been promised by subordinate officials, and there is no doubt that the whole sum of $27,000 would have been made up ere this, and the policy put into the hands of General Grant, but for the untimely noise made about the matter by the meddlesome newspaper.

N. Y. *Sun (Rep.)*

Annual Commencement at the Academy of the Incarnation, Wilmington, N. C.

We express the judgment of the crowded hall in declaring the Dramatic Perfomance at the Academy of the Sisters of Mercy to have been charmingly executed. Poetry, pointed declamation and beauty of scene, were all there. The graceful entrance of the Israelitic band in their sombre robes of captivity was only excelled by the sentiments so well expressed, of sorrow, wisdom, trust in Jehovah. Daniel was indeed throughout well dramatized—whilst the bold denouncements of Belshazzar from the lips of the others were, to the delight of all, beautifully terminated by a touching eulogium on the loved Temple of Solomon.

"Oh, Judah! let thy captive Son's deplore"
Thy far-famed Temple's now no more,
Fallen is thy Sacred Fane—thy glory gone;
Fallen is thy Temple, Solomon,
Ne'er did Barbaric King's behold
With all their shining gems—their burnished gold,
A Fane so perfect, so bright and fair,
For God Himself was wont to inhabit there.
Between the Cherubim His glory stood,
The High Priest alone the dazzling splendor viewed,
How fondly did the Tyrean artist strive
His name to latest time should live."
Such wealth the stranger wondered to behold;
Gold were the tablets, and the vases gold,
Of Cedar such an ample store,
Exhausted Lebanon could yield no more
Bending before the Ruler of the sky;
Well might the Royal founder cry,
Filled with an holy dread, a reverend fear,
Will God in very deed, inhabit here.

As the captive Jews retired at the sound of the opening of Balshazzar's Feast, the curtain was drawn, and a truly regal scene was presented to view. Enthroned sat Belshazzar, at his feet the banquet spread, and around his princely court. The costumes were remarkably brilliant and appropriate, and for an hour was the audience entertained by the rendition of the Master-Religious drama. Bel-hazzar's speech in defence of Epicurean Philosophy and the Courtiers' Servility, were well executed. Balshazzar and the Queen Mother, were conspicuous in their personelles, and both displayed considerable talent for elocution. Though the speaking lasted an hour and a quarter, and the speakers were numerous, not one failed, nor was one once prompted. One of the most noticeable features of the play, was the sentiment that soul-ed every word as it fell ringing with the clearest pronunciation. Good speakers are good readers. All praise then due to the care taken to impart to the young ladies that most entertaining of all accomplishments—good reading the crown of education.

From the delightful performance no one could fail to draw a fair estimate of the rapid advancement of the affectionate scholars under the maternal care of the accomplished ladies, formerly for many years, of the Charleston and Sumpter Academies. We greet their first Annual Commencement in Wilmington with cordial success, and sincerely hope our State may, along with its other admirable Seminaries of learning, view with pride toiling in its midst, one of those many institutions of its kind that are daily filling our land with an accomplished and *modest* womanhood. Among the company conspicuously noticed was our Hon. Judge Manly, whose purity of character and talent were, by his presence on the occasion, a compliment to the worth of the Institution.

At the close of the drama, Rev. Fathers Northrop and Gross advanced on the stage, and the audience learned with regret of the sudden illness of Hon. Judge Manly, who was thereby prevented from presiding at the distribution of the premiums. The young ladies were complimented on their proficiency and taste for history.

Rev. Mr. Northrop read the programme, and Rev. Father Gross presented the premiums as follows:

PROGRAMME.

BELSHAZZAR.—A Sacred Drama, by Hannah Moore, including an Ode set to music by Professor Graban.

HYMN.—"Hail, Blessed Mary," from Alessandro Stradella, by Flotow.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

ENGLISH COURSE.

SECOND DIVISION OF SENIOR CLASS.

Branches Studied during the Scholastic year: Elocution, Rhetoric, Composition, Algebra, Astronomy, Botany, Ancient Geography, History, Mythology, Philosophy and Latin Grammar.

First Premium, Miss Maggie King; *Ex æquo,* Miss Mary Bauman.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

Branches Studied during the Scholastic year: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Prose Composition, Modern History, Geography, Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy.

First Premium, Miss W. Wood; *Ex æquo,* Miss M. Reilly. Second Premium, Miss M. Henneberry; *ex æquo,* Miss Sallie Price. Third Premium, Miss L. Johnston. Fourth Premium, Miss Hellen Price

JUNIOR CLASS.

Branches Studied during the Scholastic year: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammer, Geography and History

FIRST DIVISION

First Premium, Miss Dicksey. Second Premium; Miss Thompson; *ex æquo,* Miss M Darby. Third Premium, Miss Turner; *ex æquo* Miss Divine; *ex æquo* Miss Sallie Divine. Fourth Premium, Miss Daugherty.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Premium, Miss Jane Bulcken; *ex æquo,* Miss Kate Bauman. Second Premium, Miss Sweeney; *ex æquo,* Miss Maggie Darby; *ex æquo,* Miss Bisset.

PRIMARY CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

First Premium, Miss Maggie Buie; *ex æquo,* Miss Julia Bulcken; *ex æquo,* Miss Kate Bisset. Second Premium, Miss Minnie Buie; *ex æquo,* Miss Kate Brown.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Premium, Miss Elizabeth Darby. Second Premium, Miss Connor; *ex æquo,* Miss Georgia Altaffer.

FRENCH.—THIRD CLASS

First Premium, Miss Henneberry. Second Premium, Miss Sallie Price.

DRAWING.—SECOND CLASS

Premium, Miss McIlhenney.

THIRD CLASS

First Premium, Miss Sallie Price; *ex æquo,* Miss Henneberry

MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

Premium, Miss Bauman.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.—FIRST CLASS.

First Premium, Miss Henneberry; *ex æquo,* Miss Bauman; *ex æquo,* Miss Johnson; *ex æquo,* Miss Maggie King. Second Premium, Miss Sallie Price; *ex æquo,* Miss Wood; *ex æquo,* Miss Reilly; *ex æquo,* Miss Hellen Price.

SECOND CLASS.

First Premium, Miss Dicksey; *ex æquo,* Miss Daugherty; *ex æquo;* Miss Matilda Bauman; *ex æquo,* Miss Thompson. Second Premium, Miss Darby; *ex æquo,* Miss Susan Reilly. Third Premium, Miss Mary Gantly.

CROWN HONORS FOR EXEMPLARY CONDUCT.

First Premium, Miss Reilly; *ex æquo,* Miss Mary Henneberry. Second Premium, Miss Sallie Price; *ex æquo,* Miss Willie Wood. Third Premium, Miss Mary Darby; *ex æquo,* Miss Thompson. Fourth Premium, Miss Sallie Divine. Fifth Premium, Miss Kate Bisset; *ex æquo,* Miss Elizabeth Darby.

HONORS FOR POLITENESS.

First Premium, Miss Wood. Second Premium, Miss Altaffer.

FOR SWEET MANNERS AMONG THE LITTLE CHILDREN.

Miss Kate Brown.

Deserving honorable mention for attention to study, during a short time in the Academy, Miss Lizzie Sachwell.

Kid Gloves Getting too Cheap.

The kid glove is about to cease from its mission as the emblem of aristocracy on account of defection in prices. Very excellent kids are now sold in Paris at thirty cents a pair. and on Broadway they are marked as low as fifty cents. The market is absolutely overstocked, and even the present prices cannot long be maintained in the trade. In Buenos Ayres the beggar attends to the profesion of mendicancy on horseback: in New York the organ-grinder need not ply the crank gloveless, and one may expect the apple women of City Hall square to don the symbols of style speedily at present prices. Even the editors of the two-cent papers begin to indulge in the luxury on extra occaisons.—*New York World.*

The cotton and corn crops in West Tennessee are suffering from excessive rains, rendering working impossible.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE CAPE FEAR ACADEMY.—The Theatre was crowded yesterday afternoon to witness the closing exercises of the Cape Fear Academy.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the exercises were opened by prayer from the Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D.

General Colston addressed his patrons and students in a few but appropriate remarks. He was willing that the Academy should be judged by the results it had produced in the two years in which it had been in operation. The announcement that the old corps of teachers had been re-engaged for the ensuing year was warmly applauded by parents and pupils.

General Colston stated that those Cadets who were awarded a Medal for Conduct were such as had *not received a single demerit during the year.* Those who obtained certificates in conduct such as received less than thirty demerits.

He further explained that only the more advanced Cadets obtained Medals in studies, and only those who had stood excellent in the studies for which the Medals were awarded.

He read the following report, and the Cadets stepped forward in turn and received their rewards of honor:

MEDALS FOR CONDUCT.

S Bear, R H Bunting, Haywood Clark, M Cronly, L P Davis, E B Engelbard, W L Harlow, W L Smith, J I McRee, R H McKoy, W B McKoy, J D Munds, W Walker and J E Willson.

CERTIFICATES FOR CONDUCT.

Thos Atkinson, Jno D Bellamy, G H Bellamy, S P Cowan, M J Cronly, F M Fremont, S L Fremont, M J Heyer, J H Hardin, J D Holmes, L D H Jones, C R Jones, Pembroke Jones, J G Love, D C Love, C F Lowe, H D McAllister, C G Metts, T W Meares, D B Mitchell, H F Shulken, Jos D Smith, W H Sprunt, T E Sprunt, R Strange, Haywood Taliaferro, J S Thomas and C B Wright.

MEDALS IN STUDIES.

Thos Athinson, Greek and Latin; S Bear, Arithmetic; J D Bellamy, Geom., Greek and Latin; Haywood Clark, G L and Geom.; M Cronly, G and L.; L P Davis, G and L; G N Harriss, Arith and Chem; M J Heyer, Arith; W L Smith, Geom, Arith, L and Chem; J S Thomas, G and L; J I McRee, French.

CERTIFICATES IN STUDIES.

Thos. Atkinson—Excellent progress in French; good in Algebra and Arithmetic.

Sam'l Bear—Excellent progress in Grammar, History, Algebra and Book-keeping.

Jno. D. Bellamy—Excellent progress in French.

G. H. Bellamy—Excellent in Latin, Greek and Arithmetic; good in Algebra; fair in French.

Jno. W. Bolles—Excellent progress in Latin; good in Arithmetic.

R H Bunting—Excellent progress in Latin, Geography and History; good in Grammar.

F S Cantwell—Excellent in History and Orth; good in Geography, Latin and Arithmetic

Rob't Cantwell—Excellent in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

Haywood Clark—Excellent in French.

S P Cowan—Good in Algebra and Chemistry; excellent in Arithmetic

M Cronly—Excellent progress in Geometry and French.

J M Cronly—Excellent in Orthography and History; good in Grammar and Geography; fair in Arithmetic and French

L P Davis—Excellent in Geometry, French and Elocution.

Fred A DeRosset—Excellent in Greek, Latin and Arithmetic; good in Algebra and French.

R Dix—Good in Arithmetic.

Ed B Engelhard—Excellent in Latin, Grammar, History, Orthography; good in Arithmetic and Elocution; fair in French.

H W Finlayson—Good progress in Latin and Arithmetic.

F M Fremont—Excellent in Latin and Grammar; good in Algebra and Arithmetic.

S L Fremont—Good in Latin and Algebra.

J H Hardin—Good in Latin; fair in Arithmetic.

W L Harlow—Good in Grammar, Algebra, Arithmetic, Elocution and Composition.

G N Harriss—Good in Geometry.

J B Harriss—Excellent in Latin; good in Algebra and Arithmetic.

T B Harriss—Good in German and French.

F E Hashagen—Excellent in Latin and Arithmetic.

G J Hashagen—Good in Latin and Arithmetic.

M J Heyer—Excellent in Algebra; good in Latin, Greek and Elocution.

J D Holmes—Excellent in Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Geography.

C R Jones—Good in Latin and Algebra.

J F Jones—Excellent in Latin.

L D H Jones—Excellent in Latin and good in Arithmetic.

P Jones—Good in Latin and Grammar; excellent in Geography and Elocution.

R O D King—Excellent in Geography.

J G Love—Excellent in Chemistry and Elocution; good in Arithmetic and Algebra.

D C Love—Excellent in Arithmetic and Orthography.

Clarence Low—Excellent in Latin, Arithmetic and Algebra; good in French.

H D McAlister—Excellent in Arithmetic and Algebra; good in Greek and Latin.

T C McIlhenny—Fair in French.

R H McKoy—Good in Chemistry.

W B McKoy—Good in Chemistry, Arithmetic and Algebra.

Jas J McRee—Good in Geometry and Spanish; excellent in Composition.

R A Meares—Excellent in Latin, Grammar, Geography, History and Orthography.

T W Mears—Excellent in Latin, Grammar, Geography and Orthography; good in Arithmetic and Algebra.

Chas G Metts—Good in Grammar.

D B Mitchell—Excellent in Grammar; good in Arithmetic.

J D Munds—Excellent in Latin, French and Arithmetic

William Reston—Excellent in Grammer; good in Arithmetic.

H F Schulken—Excellent in Latin and Arithmetic; good in Greek, Algebra and French.

Edward F Singletary—Good in Latin.

Jos D Smith—Excellent in Geography, History and Orthography; good in Grammar and Elocution.

W L Smith—Excellent in French and Elocution.

T E Sprunt—Excellent in Geography; good in Latin and Arithmetic.

W H Sprunt—Excellent in Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic.

J E Sprunt—Excellent in Latin.

Robt Strange—Excellent in Latin, Grammar, Geography, History and Elocution.

H Taliaferro—Excellent in Latin and Grammar; good in Arithmetic; fair in French.

J S Thomas—Excellent in Arithmetic, Algebra and French.

C M VanOrsdell—Excellent in Grammar and Geometry.

J D VonGlahn—Excellent in Geography; good in Grammar and Elocution; fair in Arithmetic.

W Walker—Excellent in Latin; good in Grammar and Orthography.

M S Willard—Excellent in Latin, History, Orthography and Geography.

J E Willson—Excellent in Arithmetic and Grammer.

C B Wright—Excellent in Latin, Geometry, Geography, Orthography, History and Arithmetic; good in French.

At the close of the report Col. R. H. Cowan came forward, at the request of Gen. Colston, and delivered a short address. After a few pleasant and humorous remarks to the brilliant assemblage of ladies present, he turned to the young gentlement of the Academy and addressed to them words of advice and encouragement, which were attentively listened to and which could not have failed to make a deep impression upon them. We have seldom listened to a speech better suited to the occasion and the auditory.

After the address there was a dress parade of the Corps on Market street, in which they acquitted themselves most handsomely. A military ball to-night at the City Hall closes the Commencement exercises.

The young ladies of North Adams, Mass., are delighted with the Chinese, and propose to cultivate the Chinese shoe. If they do, they will assuredly put their foot in it.

West Point cadets have established regular prayer meetings, and hope soon to have the canons of the church introduced in their artillery tactics.

Chicago is preparing a novel theatrical sensation in the shape of a scene, with a shower of real cats and dogs.

FROM THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF STATE EXPENSES BEFORE AND SINCE THE INCOMING OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The *Standard* has been engaged recently in trying to cover up the odium of the late Radical Legislature in its extravagant appropriations and dishonest waste of the public money, and to do what John Pool, it seems, was not willing to do, namely, to endorse the financial policy of Gov. Holden's administration.

In endeavoring to accomplish its object the *Standard* attempts to make three points:

1st. That the appropriations and expenditures of the present administration have not been extravagant. Having no confidence, however, in the success of his efforts to make the people believe this, he asserts

2ndly. That the Conservatives and Democrats of the Legislature were responsible for all the extravagance, fraud, dishonesty and wasteful expenditure of the last two years. Not being able to believe this assertion himself, in the face of the fact that the Radicals had full control of the Legislature, as well as all the other departments of the Government of the State, he essays,

3rdly. To prove that the preceding administration laid as heavy, or heavier taxes, and expended as much money as the present. In refutation of this barefaced assertion, we reproduce as promised, our article on State expenditures for the year 1866-'67, as compared with those for the year 1868-'69, and let the figures from the Treasurer's and Auditor's books answer the *Standard* on this subject, and in order that the contrast may be the more palpable, we place them in parallel columns.

Expenditures of the State Government from September 30, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1867. See Comptroller's report for 1866-'67, page 41, &c.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Capitol Square,	$464 25
Board of Internal Improvements,	376 00
Comptroller's Department,	2,250 00
Council of State,	797 60
Executive Department,	6,099 55
Executive Mansion,	1,069 30
Fugitives from justice,	1,400 00
Superintendent Public Buildings,	500 00
Aggregate of general expenses,	$12,956 70

THE DEPARTMENTS.

State Department,	2,233 63
State Library,	1,658 93
Treasury Department,	4,250 00
Weights and Measures,	513 88
Geological Survey,	5,000 00
Governor's Election,	1,147 50
Insane Asylum,	54,741 10
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	27,700 00
Commissioners of Claims,	1,587 00
Commissioners to Washington,	1,524 85
Adjutant General,	240 08
Artificial Limbs,	62,729 23
Wake County Memorial Association,	1,500 00
Judiciary,	39,523 00
Richmond Memorial Association,	1,000 00
Agricultural Societies,	50 00
Aggregate,	$205,399 20

General Assembly expenses, from September 30th, 1866, to September 30th, 1867. See page 41 &c. Comp. Report.

Binding Laws,	287 50
Copying Laws,	884 25
Distributing Laws,	1,618 75
General Assembly,	107,469 40
Public Printing,	8,732 87
The officers of the Assembly besides the Speakers who were members, were	
Seaton Gales, Clerk,	650 00
W. M. Hardy, Ass't Clerk,	532 00
W. H. Alexander, Doorkeeper,	392 00
John Hill, "	358 00
S. M. Stone, En'g Clerk,	302 00
W. S. Ramsay, " "	308 00
J. A. Hampton,	368 00
The following were temporary Engrossing Clerks at the close:	
Theo. H. Hill,	$70 00
W. A. Branch,	42 00
SENATE.	
J. A. Englehard, Clerk,	694 00
Q. Busbee, C. M. Busbee, Assistant Clerks,	460 00
James Page, Doorkeeper,	390 00
C. C. Tally, "	330 00
Aggregate,	$124,888 77

The expenses of the General Assembly, special session of 1868, are not included above. They are as follows:

Gen. Assembly, (per diem, &c.,) see Comptroller's Report '67 '68.	78,424 80
The above does not include the expenses of the session of 1869 '70, not yet reported.	
The Public Treasurer, Battle, turned over to the present Treasurer, Jenkins, in cash about	$42,000 00
Mr. Battle paid, besides this, the expenses of the Convention of 1868, (by order of General Canby,)	86,356 00
Public Printing,	3,760 00
By order of Convention,	11,267 00
	221,807 80

Besides all other usual expenses of State government from Oct. 1st, '67, to July 7th, '68, there would have been on hand, July 1st, 1868, but for the Convention, about $130,000 00 to $140,000 00.

Expenditures of the State Government from Sept. 30 1868, to Sept. 30, 1869.—See Comptroller's report, page 38, &c., (not including interest on public debt.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Adjutant General's Department,	$1,965 56
Artificial Limbs,	975 00
Auditor's Department,	410 54
Agricultural Society,	50 00
Capitol Square,	3,087 73
Contingencies,	76,506 64
Dept. of Pub. Instruction,	3,566 66
Executive Department,	7,752 63
Fugitives from Justice,	6,830 04
Geological Survey,	5,404 69
Insane Asylum,	66,198 00
Deaf and Dumb,	37,000 00
Judiciary,	54,130 00
Keeper of Capitol and Weights and Measures,	1,054 17
Militia,	1,864 91
Penitentiary (in money)	21,200 55
Presidential Election,	1,144 10
Quarantine Regulations,	4,168 43
Resolutions of Gen. Assembly,	2,701 54
Revised Code,	6,600 00
State Library,	1,124 94
Supt. Public Works,	2,550 00
State Department,	3,903 25
Treasury Department,	6,082 96
Weights and Measures,	1,397 36
Aggregate,	$317,669 70

This list does not include July session of 1868, or the session of 1869-'70.

Disbursements (Legislative) from Sept. 30th, 1868, to Sept. 30th, 1869. See Comptroller's Report of 1868-'69, page 38, &c.

Binding Laws,	$6,596 96
Copying Laws,	1,608 60
Gen. Assembly, (per diem, &c.,)	191,102 10
Public Printing,	28,085 10
Aggregate,	$227,392 76

The officers besides members of the General Assembly of 1868-'69, are as follows:

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. Caldwell,	$1,434 00
T. A. Byrnes, Sec.,	1,171 00
J. C. L. Harris, Assistant Sec.,	940 00
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	952 00
F. W. Gibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	941 60
E. F. Martin,	278 60
Cornelius Caldwell, Page,	492 20
	$6,209 40

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jno. H. Boner, Clerk,	$1,121 00
T. T. Candler, Assistant Clerk,	1,165 00
Edgar Miller, Doorkeeper,	998 20
I. B. Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	884 00
Wm. Hardie, Page,	387 00
Thos. Austin, "	339 00
David Harris, "	406 40
Simon Porcher, Page,	423 00
Jno. A. McDonal, Eng. Clerk,	1,110 00
W. B. Rich, " "	911 20
J. E. O'Hara, " "	552 00
F. W. Gibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	630 00
J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	408 80
Wash. Hawkins, Senate Page,	297 00
Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Clerk,	399 00
Albert Kilmer, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	84 00
C. D. Upchurch, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	42 00
G. W. Fentress,	392 00
W. S. Belden,	91 00
T. H. Hill,	98 00
G. O. Spooner,	35 00
D. A. Wicker,	14 00
G. T. Stronach,	14 00
L. Hill,	35 00
J. G. Davis,	115 00
Wm. Wilson,	35 00
W. W. Thomas,	35 00
W. P. Wetherell,	14 00
J. A. Sawyer,	35 00
	11,169 60

The above does not include the sessions of 1868 or that of 1869-'70.

Expenses of officers others than members at the July session of the General Assembly of 1868:

J. J. Sawyer, Engrossing Clerk,	$42 00
Benj. Duffee, " "	42 00
Robert Crossan, Messenger,	21 00
J. G. Hort for clerical services,	56 00
Israel Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	42 00
J. E. O'Hara, Engrossing Clerk,	370 40
J. H. Boner,	49 00
T. J. Candler,	46 00
E. F. Martin, Page,	218 00
Wm. Hardie,	165 00
Ed. Miller, Doorkeeper,	55 00
J. C. L. Harris, Asst. Secretary,	385 00
F. W. Gibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	98 00
I. B. Abbott, Doorkeeper,	55 00
Charles Proctor, Page,	165 00
E. J. Smith, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	98 00
T. A. Byrnes, Secretary of Senate,	549 00
W. B. Rich, Eng. Clerk,	455 40
D. W. Harris, Page,	46 40
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	385 00
J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	63 60
J. A. McDonald, Enrolling Clerk,	407 00
Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	98 00
Jos. Buncombe, extra services,	50 00
C. H. Drum, Clerk,	21 00
Albert Kilmer,	21 00
	4,461 60

The officers of the Convention of 1868 besides members were as follows:

T. H. Byrnes, Sec'y paid,	432 00
J. H. Boner, Asst. Sec'y,	296 00
J. E. O'Hara, Clerk,	224 00
Joel Asheworth, Eng. Clerk,	432 00
J. A. Peck, Seargent-at-Arms,	512 00
J. W. Holden, Reporter,	384 00
J. H. Jones, Doorkeeper,	264 00
J. T. Ball, "	136 00
J. Heaton, Clerk,	56 00
G. O. Spooner, Clerk,	8 00
J. H. Eldridge, "	128 00
Jas. Doyle,	20 00
I. Hardie, Servant,	81 00
Will. Hardy,	
C. J. Cowles, President, paid for special services, winding up	$400 00
	3,373 00

RECAPITULATION.

Entire expenses of all the Departments from Sept. 30th, 1866, to Sept. 30th, 1867,	$343,244,67
Entire expenses of all the Departments from Sept. 30th, 1868, to Sept. 30th, 1869, (the first under the present administration,)	792,083,86
Showing that the present administration spent in its first year, more than was spent the year before,	448,839,19
To this may be added the expense of the session of 1869-'70, which will approximate,	300,000,00
And it shows that this administration cost the people, in excess, of the last, in one year,	748,839,00

In our next issue we shall publish some other comparative statements of public expenditures, which will show more clearly the enormous increase of our State expenses under the present Radical administration.